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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Navy Abandons Tie-Up

Japan Attacks London Treaty

Germany Takes Corporate Step

Dollar Goes Down, Trade Up

Peru and Colombia Sign Papers

Brooklyn Bridge Sees All New

THE United States decides not to tie up one-third of its battle fleet for six months in rotating stretches. The announced economy plan is abandoned by the Administration upon warnings from naval officers that such idleness would unfit the ships for emergency use. It is also found that the anticipated saving of $18,000,000 a year shrinks to $5,500,000. Destroyers and submarines will continue to operate under the rotating system as at present, but battleships, cruisers and aircraft carriers will remain in commission. Thus 800 officers and 2700 enlisted men will be kept in service. The navy will meet its economy figures—But in less uneconomic ways.

* * *

The Washington-London naval treaties withstand attack by Japan at Geneva. Delegate Sato, speaking from a Japanese proposal of December which would revise naval ratios to give Japan more and larger fighting ships, argues for the freeing of the powers from the present treaty limitations and the incorporating of a new naval agreement in the disarmament convention. Ambassador Davis for the United States and Delegate Eden for Britain voice unalterable opposition. Existing naval limitations are a monument—They are the largest measure of agreed disarmament yet attained.

* * *

Germany takes an important step in establishment of the "corporate state." The National Socialists replace all labor organizations with the "German labor front." Employers and employees sit together in a Berlin convention, deciding Germany's economic future and, as is stated, "laying the foundations of people and state for centuries to come." Dr. Robert Ley outlines a new labor law to end class war and protect the worker. The people are to be educated to the National Socialist sense of the community—Then every able worker is to be helped through training to rise higher.

* * *

The Disarmament Conference approaches the proposed pact of mutual assistance. How far will the great powers go in aiding one another against an aggressor? Upon the readiness shown will depend the willingness of the heavily armed nations, particularly France, to begin reductions. France wants a firm agreement by Continental Europe and the rigid armament supervision proposed by President Roosevelt. The conference is pleased when Ambassador Davis presents a rough draft of American coöperation—Geneva calls the "Roosevelt Doctrine" more important than the Monroe Doctrine.

* * *

As the American dollar comes down American prosperity goes up. Robert E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., says that the devaluation of the dollar was precisely what was needed to usher in good times. He considers the nation as having suffered unfairly through maintaining its price. The dollar could be lowered advantageously to anywhere between 66 and 75 cents. General Wood sees a basis for sound international trade—It is to devalue the dollar and agree on a stable ratio between it and its old friend the pound.

* * *

Peru and Colombia formally terminate their undeclared war by signing the proposals of the League of Nations. Thus end the hostilities over the port and corridor of Leticia on the upper Amazon. The League's formal document directs evacuation of Leticia by Peru and of Guepi by Colombia. A League Commission will proceed to South America at once to maintain peace in the disputed territory while working out boundaries and the final settlement—Score another vital victory for the League.

* * *

India sees Mahatma Gandhi pass the eighteenth day of his three weeks' fast. He lacks the strength to wash his face without assistance, but exclaims to the friends who cluster about him at the villa where he is in retreat that he has reserve power. Every hope is now held that the leader will survive this fast which protests against uncorrected treatment of the "untouchables." A new question rises concerning the liberated prisoner—Will he again fight the Government with passive resistance?

* * *

New York and Brooklyn celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of Brooklyn Bridge. The structure that long was a dazzling engineering wonder is commemorated for something besides the great service it has rendered two major cities. It is a monument to the changes that have come in its half century. Its birthday is greeted by saluting battleships, darting submarines, smoke-trailing airplanes, raucous radios and overshadowing skyscrapers, all of which were unknown to man when Roebling stretched his unheard-of cables across East River—Actually, unchanging Brooklyn Bridge celebrates a changing world.

Silver Birches to Aid Motorists at Night

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford, Eng.

A NOVEL departure in afforestation is being initiated on a new by-pass road near here.

Silver birch trees are being planted at the corners of every side turning so that at night their silvery white trunks will reflect the headlights of oncoming cars.

Open spaces are being planted with shade trees for future picnickers. The roadside hedges will eventually hide the useful, but ugly, wooden fence.

Community Help In Nation Backed By Club Women

City and Rural Members Enlisted in Cultural and Trade Move

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 25—Every state is to be asked to choose a project for community betterment in which the aid of both rural and city women can be enlisted, according to plans presented today by Mrs. Edward Bevins of Helena, Ark., speaking before the council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Bevins recommended such things as branch libraries, county libraries, book vans in every county, beautification of public school grounds, the "adoption" of state institutions, home products displays at state conventions, and coöperative marketing projects, with the work of rural women sold at the meetings of city clubs.

"Make a survey of your fireside industries," Mrs. Bevins urged, "and then when you find out what work your rural women can do, help them to sell it, quilts, or rugs, or basketry, or preserves."

The best program on community service submitted to the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Albert E. Jones of Lisbon, N. D., will win a handmade quilt which the women of the State have given in honor of Mrs. Jones.

Industrial Forums Planned

Industrial forums are to be held throughout the country next year under the auspices of the division of industry, of which Mrs. Clarence E. Fraim of Wilmington, Del., is chairman.

Mrs. Fraim described her plans to the convention today saying that the forums are designed to bring together groups concerned with industry, the producer, the worker, the distributor, and the consumer.

"The consumer is the largest group and the federation is the

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Japanese Propose Radical Revision Of Naval Treaties

Vigorous Objection Raised at Geneva by American and British Envoys

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, May 25—Japan's revisionist campaign against the Washington and London naval treaties today bumped up against the Anglo-American solidarity which has become the outstanding feature of the Disarmament Conference.

When Mr. Naotake Sato, chief Japanese delegate, proposed freeing the powers from the Washington-London limitations in order to incorporate a new naval agreement in the disarmament convention, both Mr. Norman H. Davis and Capt. R. A. Eden voiced their objections in no uncertain terms.

Mr. Davis said he deeply regretted the Japanese action for the effect it might have on public opinion, and insisted, like Captain Eden, on preserving the existing naval convention as the first step toward further reduction and limitation of sea power.

Naval Problems Faced

This morning's session was the first time in its entire duration of almost 16 months that the conference as a whole came to grips with naval problems. It revealed the United States and England standing together as defenders of what Captain Eden described as the "largest measure of agreed disarmament to which the world has yet attained," and inviting France and Italy to settle their differences and adhere to the London treaty of 1930.

The Italian delegate, Admiral Giuseppe Sirianni, in his brief remarks expressed some hopes that the main features proposed in the British draft convention might serve as a basis for the long-delayed Franco-Italian accord, but the tone adopted by M. René Massigli of France was less encouraging.

One of the arguments employed by France, which was also used by Japan, was that the time is now too short to take further decisive steps in naval disarmament.

Progress Needed Now

This argument was answered by Captain Eden and others who maintained that it was necessary during the next two years to make all progress possible in order to insure genuine accomplishment when the treaties come up for renewal.

Señor Salvador de Madariaga of Spain pointed out that the naval tonnage of the five leading powers is 4,276,000 tons, while all the rest of the world has only 940,000, or little more than Japan. He urged limitation of ships to a maximum of 10,000 tons.

The line of argument adopted by Mr. Sato in defending his proposal was that naval ratios should be cut down because some countries (notably the United States) had not built up to treaty limits. Japan has built to the limit and now wishes to extend that limit.

Speedy Settlement Forecast For Manchester Mills Strike

Conciliatory Atmosphere Marks Coming Together of Various Elements Following Riotous Outbreaks Instigated Largely by Boys and Girls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 25—Like most strikes, having their inception in a vivid flare-up, the textile walk out which involves 8000 workers in this famous old mill city, seems due for a quick settlement.

At least three meetings today, including a conference between trustees of the closed Amoskeag Textile Mills, in Boston, add weight to Gov. John G. Winant's prediction today of an early settlement of wage differences. By tonight or, at least, tomorrow, some definite statement is expected.

The spontaneity with which the whole thing broke, resulting in a speedy call for the militia, was actually impelled, city officials declare, by the "spontaneity" of an impetuous and untrained youth clamoring in its own riotous and ineffective way for wage increases that Mayor Damase Caron declares could have been much more easily obtained by orderly, peaceful methods.

A surprisingly large number of the strikers who stormed the streets the other night, resulting in a mêlée with the police and militia, and the court trial of 50 textile workers, yesterday, were boys and girls under 20 years old—a significant point for city officials to take into account, when setting up machinery to ward off future strikes.

But leaving this point for future consideration, the Mayor and the Governor have been holding one conference after another with labor leaders and mill officials, following which they hold a hopeful outlook. This is taken to imply that a wage rise is in prospect.

Meanwhile, mill officials have been trying to explain charges of low wage conditions, such as are aimed at by recently enacted legislation at the State House in Concord, and which, the Commissioners of Charities declared here, have brought the mill hands flocking to their door for relief over and above their wages.

Less than living wages is fundamentally at the bottom of the strike. Even at that, however, it is doubtful if the pent-up emotions of the workers could not have been quieted and adjustments made, peaceably, if the whole thing had not been touched off by the match of impatience. This quality first entered the picture after the mill owners plastered a poster on the gates asking workers to wait until July 29, for a demanded 15 per cent increase in wages. The employees of two mills would not wait. They walked out. Then the mill owners got impatient, and shut down the mile-

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Reich Corporate State Introduced By 'Labor Front'

Employers and Employees to Meet in Formulating Economic Program

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 25—Another important advance toward establishment of a "corporate" state in Germany took place with the first convention here of the "German labor front," which in the National Socialist state replaces all former labor organizations.

Employers and employees in future will sit in convention together deciding Germany's economic future and are to lay the "foundations of the people and the state for centuries to come." Yesterday 60 delegates were present, representatives of employers still having to be elected.

The proceedings avoided anything resembling parliamentary form and no debate occurred. Herr Rudolf Schmeer, Reichstag deputy and workman, acted as Speaker with another workman as clerk.

Dr. Robert Ley, leader of the German labor front, outlined the new labor law to deal with the ending of class war and protection of the workingman.

Fundamental features of the new corporate state, Dr. Ley said, include above all the task of educating the people to have a proper sense of the community as interpreted by the National Socialists.

Officials of the party and of the German labor front are to be educated together in various schools throughout Germany. All social organizations will be encouraged, but will not receive financial aid from the State. Improved professional training will, he said, enable every able worker to rise higher in his profession, and physical science and research work will be especially encouraged.

Regarding the important question of the regulation wages, Dr. Ley intimated that a minimum wage would be established on the basis of average wages.

Sears Head Finds Devalued Dollar Big Business Help

Believes Continuance of Monetary Program Will Bring Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 25—Following through of the Administration's financial program should restore sound prosperity, judging by effects already evident in improved business, according to Brig.-Gen. Robert E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., who yesterday gave one of his infrequent interviews on business conditions. Optimistic over accumulating evidence of a real upturn since his recent return from Europe, General Wood said he was convinced devaluation of the American dollar was just the thing needed to restore normal prosperity.

As a result of the new Administration's attitude on the monetary question, General Wood said:

"For the first time we are beginning to get real consumption again and I believe that with a continuation of the present program a substantial increase will be evident by fall."

Questioned as to rumors that Sears had been buying heavily for the next year's needs on the assumption that business would improve and carry prices up, General Wood declared his company had been taking advantage of the opportunity to cover most of its needs for the rest of this year, but had not looked ahead beyond the end of 1933. As if to indicate the full significance of this statement, General Wood added that Sears had probably been buying more actively of late than any other firm. As far back as the national bank moratorium, he said, Sears was buying and during that week placed orders for $20,000,000 worth of staple goods.

As to the monetary problem, which he said was at the root of the whole business question, General Wood said that after making a close observation of monetary conditions abroad, and in England particularly, from where he has just returned, he was of the belief that the United States "had been holding the bag" by sticking to the 100 per cent dollar.

Every effort will probably be made at the World Economic Conference, he said, to get the United States to keep the value of the dollar up, but this should not be allowed to interfere with whatever action domestic conditions justify.

Asked how far devaluation should go, General Wood said he would not venture to speak on this himself, but that according to the opinion of men who had studied the matter carefully, the value of the dollar could be lowered to anywhere between 66 and 75 cents.

Aid of Latin-American Press Enlisted in Continent's Unity

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—Can the cultural and commercial relations between the two Americas be improved through the columns of the Latin-American press? The Council on Inter-American Relations, working in coöperation with the National Foreign Council, New York, thinks so, and says: "To neglect the molding of public opinion is a capital blunder."

The council explains that since the World War, and because of the rancor that conflict stirred up among all countries, the weapon of goodwill propaganda is being used with mighty force by European nations hoping to improve international relations, and especially by those wishing to cultivate closer trade relations with Latin America.

The United States, the council declares, has failed to make use of this peaceful weapon, or has used it to a too limited extent. Consequently, today America stands the possible chance of watching Latin-American commerce gradually make its way over seas. This, the council would prevent, for like all pro-American enthusiasts it would see to it that a finer appreciation of the United States, and the 125,000,000 persons living in it, was spread across the Caribbean, Central and South American areas. To accomplish this it would turn to the Latin-American newspapers.

The idea is not particularly original, for many far-sighted citizens of the northern republic have had similar thoughts ever since the United States began trading with the southern countries. However, that an organization as influential as the council should call upon America to "Wake up!" is more than ordinarily significant since nobody can logically argue that the United States is over popular among the other nations of the Western Hemisphere. Generally speaking, whatever the United States has done, since it poured millions of dollars into the Caribbean republics and since its marines landed in Cuba, Haiti and Nicaragua, has been twisted and turned to please the highly prejudicial fancies of certain southern groups, strongly anti-American.

True, commercial relations and cultural contacts had increased as the years passed; in fact, the two Americas were growing closer and closer to each other in spite of persons who gladly would have seen trade and friendships transferred to Europe. American interests had, in a limited degree, seen to it that some sort of an appreciation of America's friendship existed. It wasn't very much of an appreciation, but it sufficed while commerce grew.

It might have continued in the same groove had the world economic upheaval remained abroad and had not the exposure of enormous loans made by northern bankers to southern governments come to light. However, these incidents

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Post, Censured for Backing President, Ready to Break With American Legion

The possibility that the entire roster of the Crosscup-Pishon Post, American Legion, would resign as a body in protest against the suspension of their charter by the executive committee of the Massachusetts department, which was voted after a prolonged "trial" and session last night at the State House, was indicated today by Mr. Thomas A. Fitzgerald, commander of the post.

Commander Fitzgerald termed the step taken by the state department an "unjustifiable action, unworthy of the high ideals which inspired the establishment of the American Legion." The suspended post cannot appeal from such action before the state convention in August.

The Crosscup-Pishon Post, made up chiefly of 200 Greater Boston advertising men, unanimously adopted a resolution last March recording their membership as 100 per cent behind the President of the United States in his program of economy, which action was in conformity with the request of the national commander of the American Legion.

The post also in a resolution voiced its "surprise and indignation" at the attitude in the matter of Mr. James P. Rose, state commander, "wherein he emphatically placed the Legion of Massachusetts in opposition to the program of the President in direct violation of the request of the National Commander of the American Legion."

The action of the department committee led Crosscup-Pishon officials to make public letters from President Roosevelt and Mr. Louis Johnson, national commander of the Legion, voicing their appreciation of the post's loyalty and support of the Administration economy program.

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Things Present

The editorial "Japan and the Chinese Eel" simply and forcefully summarizes the situation in the Orient.

Odell Shepard is with us again on the Home Forum page.

An American returns with an interesting report on youth hostels in England. Read about them on the Young Folks' page.

An assortment of the best cartoons of the week appears on the Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings a Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, a Geographical Cross-Word puzzle, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Lights So Poor, Town Gives Candles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Walking-canes and candles are handed to passengers who alight at the railroad station of Ovalle, a market town in the north which lies on the international air route.

They are to help the passengers along the streets which are inadequately paved and lighted. It is believed to be part of a municipal scheme to advertise the town's sufferings in order to secure state aid.

The stationmaster, who hands out the sticks and candles, explains to railroad travelers that the sticks are provided by the company and the candles by the municipality and that they must be returned after use. Detailed guidance is given regarding the depth of the holes in the streets and the obscure corners where the candle flame must shine.

White-Collar Men On Political Jobs Ousted in Detroit

Mayor Couzens to Prune Departments and Consolidate Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Acting Mayor Frank Couzens began abolishing white-collar political jobs the first day he was in office. This vigorous action by the new and young executive—he is only 31—was quickly followed by a warning to hesitant department chiefs that any one of them who refused to coöperate with him would be fired.

Many clerks and secretaries who have been kept on the pay rolls solely for their usefulness as vote getters at election time are slated to go as soon as reports are received from the departments, he said. These include employees drawing from $2400 to $3600 and more annually. To set an example the new chief has abolished five posts in the executive offices. Broadly, his plan is to make a realignment in all departments by a consolidation of jobs.

Thus, Detroit has an early answer to the question of what sort of a Mayor the son of Senator James Couzens (R.) from Michigan, would make. He was thrust suddenly into the Mayor's chair, which his father occupied more than a decade ago.

As president of the Common Council when Mayor Frank Murphy carved out another job for himself, Mr. Couzens had no other choice than to take up the reins of a government that is in default and floundering in a slough of scrip, while his predecessor is on the high seas, bound for Manila as Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. He finds himself at the head of the fourth largest city in the United States, a community saddled with $400,000,000 bonded indebtedness.

Mr. Couzens, asked about Detroit's maturing and defaulted $44,000,000 indebtedness, wished it to be known that bondholders may expect that the city eventually will meet all of its obligations, but that the essential functions of government must come first. Plans are now under way for refunding at least that part of the public debt maturing within the next decade or so. Bondholders will be asked to scale down interest rates to an average of about 3 per cent.

The Acting Mayor takes the position that an intelligent refunding plan and an aggressive drive to collect delinquent taxes, which now amount to $52,000,000, will put the city back on its financial feet.

Colombia and Peru Suspend Hostilities In Leticia Dispute

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 25 (AP)—It was officially announced today that hostilities between Colombia and Peru in the Leticia dispute have been suspended.

Foreign Minister Urdaneta, replying today to a telegram from the League of Nations committee which advised cessation of hostilities, said:

"It constitutes a great satisfaction to the Colombian Government to have contributed by its attitude to the reëstablishment of peace within respect for treaties under the League of Nations Covenant.

"Heeding Your Excellency's suggestion, orders have been given immediately to suspend all hostilities."

Dandelion Greens Seek an Acquittal In Ouster Suit of Seattle Lawn Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Can the dandelion be legislated out of the front lawn? Quite seriously, a pestered property owner of this city has recently proposed an ordinance to the City Council designed to "abate the dandelion nuisance."

The measure as suggested would make it a penalty for a home owner to allow dandelions to accumulate and thereby send their winged seeds to the premises of neighbors. Children are not mentioned, but it is inferred that any child blowing a globe of dandelion seeds to "see if your mother wants you," would be dealt with "according to law."

The proposal has caused much discussion, the lowly flower being called everything from a "pest" to an actual "menace." Most commentators are dubious that the dandelion can be eliminated by law, there being too much vacant and neglected property in between the impeccable lawns of others.

In all the discussion not one voice has been raised in defense of the dandelion. Yet it was a prominent pioneer founder who brought the seed to this city, Mrs. Catherine Maynard. In crossing the plains feather beds and mirrors were sacrificed to the exigencies of covered wagon travel, but the seeds came through. Mrs Maynard planted them because, in those days, dandelions were to be desired like summer savory or gourds.

A "mess of greens" snorts one of the commentators, "whoever liked them anyway?" Catherine Maynard could have told him that after a dour back-East winter, the first dandelion greens cooked with salt pork taste like spring itself.

The same pioneer could have told him of the delight of finding, in the early spring, this "dear, common flower" that inspired Lowell to call it an 'Eldorado in the grass."

The dandelion grows exceptionally and provokingly lush and prolific in the Northwest which is said to account for the fact that the flower has no friends here, much less poets. It is also pointed out that in Lowell's days it confined itself to "fringing the dusty road with harmless gold" and that lawns, meticulous, lawn-mowered lawns, were not known at that time.

The city council has not yet taken action on the abatement of this flower which in one generation was "spring's largess" and in another had become a "nuisance."

British Village Clings To 17th Century Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tong, Yorks, Eng.

SANDWICHED in between the great industrial cities of Leeds and Bradford, this little village has been left untouched by modernity and remains a survival of seventeenth-century England.

There is no cinema, no petrol filling station and not even a bus service to the outer world. There are less than 100 inhabitants and only two scholars attend the local school, where they are taught by the village postmistress.

Hole Is Plugged To Stop Leak In Income Tax Law

Morgan Disclosure Forces Quick Action by House on Capital Losses

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 25—Scarcely a day after the disclosure that many of the country's wealthiest men legally evaded income taxes by utilizing the capital gains and losses provision of the income tax laws, a subcommittee to the House Ways and Means Committee brought in an amendment limiting use of that provision to within a single year.

Before 1932, financiers and others whose capital turnover was great could carry over losses for two years in addition to the year in which they were incurred. Thus they could spread any speculative losses over three years, even if in two of the years, they made a substantial profit, and by this means evade income tax payment in any year.

The amendment will be inserted in the industrial recovery bill, now under consideration. The sub-committee was composed of Representatives Heartsill Ragon (D.) of Arkansas, Fred M. Vinson (D.) of Kentucky, Allen T. Treadway (R.) of Massachusetts.

The House meanwhile witnessed a drive to rush the recovery bill through all preliminary stages and prepare it for the final vote tomorrow carrying exactly the same new taxes, put in before the Morgan testimony changed the whole revenue picture. Though Democratic House leaders moved swiftly to bring the wealthy back into the income taxable class, they have not yet become sufficiently aware of the odium suddenly attached to their increases in the lower bracket tax schedule to be ready to change it for their old antipathy, the sales tax.

There is no doubt that opposition to the sales tax has been decidedly reduced by the Morgan disclosures. It has always been unpopular on the ground that it would fall heavily on the poorer classes whereas the wealthy would not pay proportionately. But it is admitted now that an income tax which falls almost entirely on a middle class "white collared" group is open to most objections of all.

Nevertheless, it is extremely doubtful that even these considerations have counteracted sales tax opposition sufficiently to give it much chance, unless, of course, a belated message from the White House were to line Administration support behind it.

Meanwhile the spotlight turns directly on methods of plugging the loopholes in the administrative features of the income tax laws to bring the financial giants within its scope during periods of recession as well as of prosperity.

Legislative Power Given New Guinea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Mr. C. W. C. Marr, Australian Minister for the Mandated Territories, has left for Rabaul to open the newly formed Legislative Council for New Guinea. The first council has been nominated by the Federal Government of Australia and is a first step toward giving the people of the territory a direct say in the legislation by which they are ruled.

"The newly created council is similar to that given New South Wales by the British Government as the first stage in our responsible Government," said Mr. Marr prior to his departure. "Later, as our population grew, we were given the right to elect representatives by popular franchise. As New Guinea develops and the white population increases there is no doubt that future Australian Parliaments will confer still further powers as the New Guinea people earn the right to control more fully the making and administering of laws."

The Minister added that New Guinea only needed opening up to become one of the richest countries in the world.

New Morgan Stock 'Gift' Is Disclosed

Standard Brands Sold to Select List at $32 —Coolidge In

Woodin Shows Again

McAdoo Says Alleghany 'Gift' Lost Him $3600—Morgan Defines Tax Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 25—At the Morgan hearing today a new Morgan stock favor list was made public involving the stocks of Standard Brands, Inc., on which the name of Calvin Coolidge and other notables was included.

The new stock favor list dealt with the stock of Standard Brands, Inc., controlling Fleischmans Yeast and other products. The stock was offered to a selected group of prominent people, beginning July,, 1929, at $32 a share. When it first went on sale, Sept. 6, 1929, it had a value of $40⅞ a share and rose to $43 on Sept. 10. On the long list of those permitted to come in on the "ground floor" at cut prices was Mr. Coolidge, who received 3000 shares; Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, 4000; Mr. John W. Davis, 5000; Mr. Norman H. Davis, 500; Mrs. S. Parker Gilbert, 500; Mr. Charles D. Hilles, 2000; Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, 500; Mr. McAdoo, 1000; Mr. R. B. Mellon, 5000; Gen. John J. Pershing, 500; Mr. John J. Raskob, 2000, and Mr. William H. Woodin, 1000.

Morgan Explains British Tax

Mr. Morgan took the stand late in the afternoon to explain his income tax payments. "I do not underpay or overpay income taxes," he said.

"I was asked yesterday if I had paid any income taxes to any foreign government and replied that I had paid income taxes to the British Government. May I state that my income tax to the British Government is paid on a statutory basis and is estimated by the Inland Revenues Authorities, their basing their estimate upon the fact that I own property in Great Britain.

"I paid an assessment during 1930 of £7000 and approximately similar amounts in 1931 and 1932. My English income tax includes a tax on the rental value of property owned which the owner uses and which would not increase his income had he rented it. It does not include any capital gain and losses."

Senator William G. McAdoo (D.) of California read a prepared statement, following the disclosure yesterday that he had been included in the list of some 250 prominent political and financial leaders, to whom the Morgan firm gave the option of buying 1,250,000 shares in the Alleghany Corporation at "the ground floor price" of $20 a share, at a time when it was selling to the public on the stock market at between $35 and $37 a share.

Senator McAdoo declared that a "sinister implication" had been read by some newspapers into a "perfectly proper business transaction," and explained that he had made three purchases, through the favor of Mr. R. C. Leffingwell, of Alleghany and other stocks, but that in the rapid depreciation of stocks he had actually suffered net losses of some $3600 on the transactions when he sold them.

Others Who Benefited

Also on the list for Morgan favors were Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War; Mr. Owen J. Roberts, now United States Supreme Court justice; Mr. Owen D. Young, Mr. John J. Raskob, Mr. J. R. Nutt, treasurer of the Republican National Committee; Mr. Charles D. Hilles, prominent New York Republican leader; Mr. Walter C. Teagle, Mr. George F. Baker, Mr. A. H. Wiggin, Mr. R. B. Mellon, brother of Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, and others prominent in the business and political world.

Other outstanding items of the Morgan business dealings which are brought to light for the first time include the fact that Mr. Norman H. Davis, President Roosevelt's Ambassador-at-Large in Europe, has an unpaid loan at the Morgan firm; and that although Mr. Morgan paid no American income tax in 1931 and '32 he has paid income tax in Great Britain in the same time.

The favors to Mr. Woodin and Senator McAdoo, like those to some 250 others on the long list of Morgan beneficiaries, were conveyed in what appears to have been a perfectly legal manner. The question arising, however, is whether the offer did not carry intangible "strings" with it that would ingratiate the Morgan firm with those who received its highly tangible gifts. Indeed Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho was promptly in the ring today with the demand that Mr. Woodin resign from the Cabinet.

Whitney Explains Deal

Mr. George Whitney, Morgan partner, took the stand as first witness as the hearing reopened and gave detailed statements on the public offerings of securities, foreign and domestic, that J. P. Morgan & Company have made since the World War.

Since 1919 the firm, with others, had offered all told securities valued at $6,024,444,200, of which $2,098,953,000 have been retired. Of these, foreign government and corporation bonds totaled $2,232,757,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Equality Urged For Salvation Of Civilization

Silly' Superiority Attitudes Criticized by Educator Before Unitarians

Only through equality in all things, business, social affairs and in race, can liberty and fraternity be gained, through which to save civilization from ruin, Prof. Jesse H. Holmes of Swarthmore College declared last night in the annual Ware Lecture given as a feature of the Unitarian Anniversary Week, conducted by the American Unitarian Association.

Speaking at the Arlington Street Church, Professor Holmes said that real equality means a "constantly renewed and inescapable equality. But our social and industrial system is built on violent irrational inequality. Our slogans of individualism, of free competition, of survival of the fittest justify and exaggerate that inequality. Our silly attitudes of racial superiority and national superiority make it into a crime. It works out in wars, in depressions, in disasters."

Genuine equality, he averred, must be developed, and that means something approaching equality of income, of property, of responsibility, of leisure. He added that "nothing less than this is equality at all, nothing less than this allows liberty and fraternity. For lack of it our civilization is destroying itself and without it will destroy itself."

However, Professor Holmes added, vision and faithfulness may save our civilization, and the salvation is so great that we must not lightly surrender it. He said that "conquest of our inner selves in the interest of our greater selves will make possible a world in which all men, not merely a few, shall have access to an increasing measure of the great life values—truth, beauty, friendship, love."

Speaking before the meeting of the Unitarian Temperance Society yesterday at the Unitarian headquarters, the Rev. Dilworth Lupton of Cleveland, declared that the drys realize that the Eighteenth Amendment is about to be repealed and that it is up to them "to choose between intelligent regulation and a liquor deluge."

"The new line," he added, "is not prohibition but regulation. Constructive regulatory legislation must come mainly from former drys who recognize the evil of the traffic and yet see that prohibition is a lost cause."

The Rev. Dr. Frederick R. Griffith of Philadelphia, spoke on "Joseph Priestly" today before the thirty-third annual meeting of the Unitarian Historical Society in King's Chapel. Other meetings held during the day included the Cheerful Letter Conference, the Shollers Luncheon and the annual meeting of the Meadville Alumni Association.

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Texas Is Leading States in Exports

"Made in America" products were shipped from continental United States, Puerto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii, to overseas countries during 1932, in quantities valued at $1,576,151,371, Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce announces.

Texas led all the states and possessions in the value of exports, he said, having shipped goods worth $299,650,783 during the year. New York was second with shipments valued at $248,111,439. California came third with exports valued at $149,200,991 and Pennsylvania was in fourth place with shipments worth $100,425,070, he said.

Massachusetts is fourteenth on the list with exports of $32,255,535, while the next New England state to be listed is Connecticut with exports of $15,219,161, which is twenty-second on the list. Puerto Rico exports were valued at $1,986,121; Hawaii's, $1,034,864 and those from Alaska, $384,907.

St. Louis-San Francisco Loss

Pamphlet report of St. Louis-San Francisco for the year ended Dec. 31 shows net loss of $10,093,676 after charges, compared with net loss of $3,255,783 in 1931. On Nov. 1, 1932, a receiver was appointed.

Closer Oversight Is Demanded For Holding Groups

American Mutual Savings Banks Utilities Committee Makes Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 25—Closer supervision of holding companies was recommended in a report of the public utilities committee of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, in convention at the New Ocean House here. The bankers, themselves large institutional investors in public utility bonds, were told that the growing trend toward municipal plants was a threat to outstanding utility bonds.

The report urged that the bank officials become more concerned as to the rights enjoyed by the utility company under its franchise, the duration of the franchise, the power of the community to purchase the property covered by bank bonds, on what terms, etc.

"We find an increasing disposition," it continued, "on the part of the citizens of some communities to own their public utility plants, or what is more dangerous, to build their own plants to compete with plants already operated by private companies. In some states laws recently enacted empower communities not only to build and operate plants, but to extend their operations to adjacent territory, thus putting them on a full competitive basis with existing plants."

This, the report continued, brings up the question of the fairness of the rates now being charged by the existing companies, whether their plants and methods are continuously being kept up-to-date; whether their public relations are good, their management honest, capable and efficient. In short, whether the community is getting such satisfactory service that there is no basis for fair criticism on the part of its citizens.

Mr. F. Y. Henshaw of Wood, Struthers & Co., New York, enumerated primary reasons why operating utility bonds have resisted deflation. He told the bankers that he did not think the holder of any sound operating utility bond need have any fear of impairment of his investment, as a result of rate cutting or taxation. Under anything that could be called fair rate regulation and taxation, he said, such operating utilities have demonstrated their ability to earn enough to maintain the integrity of their debts under any conditions much short of "industrial prostration."

The place of the utility holding company in modern business was discussed by Mr. C. F. Blanchard, public utility editor of the Standard Statistics Company, New York. He said that mutual savings bankers were directly interested in the influence which the holding companies may have upon operating utilities as "practically every important public utility venture in the United States falls within one or another of these groups, constituting a hierarchy which dominates the industry."

Events Tonight

Founders Night dinner, China Society of New England; speakers, Prof. and Mrs. William Ernest Hocking of Harvard University, Dr. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard, Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield, associate secretary of the American board, and Mrs. Edward P. Barry, former Lieutenant-Governor, Hotel Somerset, 7.

Harvard University: Third public concert, Harvard Glee Club, on steps of Widener Library, 7.

Mr. Punch's Workshop: Puppet performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 71 Chestnut Street, Boston, 8:45.

Meeting, West Roxbury Citizens' Association, Senator Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston, speaker; Robert Gould Shaw School, West Roxbury, 8.

Annual meeting, Dorchester Board of Trade, Uphams Corner Market Dining Room, Dorchester, 6:30.

Annual meeting, Boston Christian Endeavor Union, Church of the Covenant, Newbury and Berkeley Streets, 7:45.

Unitarian anniversary week: Unitarian Festival, addresses by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy; Dr. John A. Cousens, president of Tufts College; Mr. Victor A. Friend, president of the Universalist General Convention, and the Rev. Dr. Frederick A. Griffin, Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Lesley School Promenade, Longwood Towers, 9.

Family supper and entertainment, St. Joseph Episcopal Church, Devens Street, Charlestown, 6:30.

Annual senior class banquet, Jackson College; talks by Dr. John A. Cousens, president; Miss Edith L. Bush, dean, and Prof. Newell C. Maynard; Packard Hall, 6:30.

Annual May party, Ideal Club of Lever Brothers Company; Waterfront Club, 1 Rowe's Wharf, 6:30.

Annual meeting, Women's Musicians' Club, Boston Y. W. C. A., 7:30.

Last of season's dramatic evenings presented by Newton Dramatic Club; three one-act plays; Village Playground House, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Allen Corn," 8:30.
Metropolitan—"The Eagle and the Hawk," 11:00 a. m., 2:01, 4:44, 7:45, 10:28 p. m.
Tremont—"Yoshe Kalb," 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by the Choral and Orchestral Classes assisted by Conservatory Orchestra, 8:15.

Events Tomorrow

Unitarian anniversary week: Conference of Alliance presidents, Edward Everett Hale Chapel, 64 Marlborough Street, 10; annual meeting, Tuckerman School Association, 33 West Cedar Street, 1.

Thirteenth annual conference, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks; business sessions, 9, 10:30, 2:30; meeting, Council of Administration, 5; New Ocean House, Swampscott.

Garden sale, benefit Penny Wise Thrift Shop, garden of Mrs. Harold C. Sears, 15 Circuit Road, Chestnut Hill, 3 to 6:30.

Meeting, Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Colonists, Hotel Touraine, 2.

Garden openings, benefit Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; Chestnut Hill gardens of Mrs. Clement S. Houghton, 158 Suffolk Road; Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, 307 Hammond Street; Mrs. William A. Copeland, 14 Lawrence Road, and Mrs. George C. Mumford, 24 Essex Road, 2 to 6.

Twenty-third commencement exercises, School of Fine Arts, school building, 11.

Annual exhibition of class work in decorative design and interior decoration by pupils of Miss Amy M. Sacker, Boylston Chambers, 739 Boylston Street, 9 to 5, through Saturday.

Theaters

Metropolitan—"Adorable."
Loew's State—"Peg o' My Heart."

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition by the Saturday and summer drawing classes; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Bruegel; fifteenth century illustrated books. Constable Lucas, "English Landscapes."

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court); the Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—General exhibitions.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits in oil and water colors of Boston Common. May 22-June 2.

Junior League Galleries, Zero Marlboro Street—Portrait drawings by Emily Hall Barnard. May 22-June 3.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Quincy Art League Center, 57 Saville Row, Quincy—Exhibition of arts and crafts.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Exhibition of drawings by Benjamin T. Stephenson, May 15-27. First showing in this country of sporting paintings acquired in England. Through June.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Schervee Studio, 685 Boylston Street—General print show.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

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Boston Art Notes

Junior League

Miss Emily Hall Barnard is current exhibitor at the Junior League, zero Marlborough Street. A collection of portrayals made with crayon reveal a serious performance in which Miss Barnard tries to make agreeable depictions in as smooth a manner as possible.

She is happy in her selection of models, a very interesting group consisting of various types and temperaments. They are not all handled in just the same way. Some are made with sparing shadow, with emphasis upon contours which are so wrought that they suggest the form; others are made with free use of shading. The former is the happier method, more abstract, more dispatchful in effect. Shadow, a helpful adjunct to realistic and tridimensional rendering, can become intrusive, even annoying in good, efficient expression. It harks back somehow to the dark ages of cast drawing, now happily outmoded in art schools. Miss Barnard sees the light, however, in certain of her portrayals and evades the method.

Public Library

The springtime always has its characterizing exhibitions. The fruit of school work, the collections offered by organizations which unite for the purpose of combined effort in the arts, are seen at various show places. For this week there may be seen at the Boston Public Library prints made by members of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union's Camera Club. This is an outstanding display among photographic offerings. The membership seems to include both the professional and the amateur; we may have there an explanation for the latitude of the material shown.

With the camera, man discovers a larger world. Small things take on significance, insignificant things are seen under new focus. To be sure, the contrivance is mechanical, but man must isolate the subject and prepare it at proper angle and with appropriate light before it comes under mechanical treatment. These camera men at the library have especially good taste in selecting material. They do not make the mistake of overestimating trifles and yet they can turn an obstinate shaft of light, or an obstreperous shadow, to advantage in design.

The portraiture is particularly fine; a clear, frank portraiture which does not transmute its subjects into cinematic beauties or ponderous mystics.

D. A.

Tonight at the Pops

"Sambre et Meuse," March.....Planquette
"William Tell," Overture.....Rossini
"Whispering of the Flowers".....Blon
"Pagliacci," Fantasia.....Leoncavallo
"Don Juan".....Strauss
"Ave Maria".....Bach-Gounod
"Tannhäuser," Overture.....Wagner
Hans Wiener Dance Group
Persian Ballet.....Borodin
"Circus".....Fučik
Waltz, "Tales From Vienna Woods".....Strauss

'Friends of China' Organizes and Is Granted Charter

The Friends of China Society, Inc., received confirmation of the receipt of its charter from the State House at a meeting held last night at the home of Dr. and Mrs. William E. Chenery. Mrs. Chenery presided at the meeting.

The organization was formed "to promote and perpetuate through cultural, educational and special ways, friendly relations between the people of the United States and China; to encourage mutually advantageous commercial and industrial activities and to do any and all things that will tend to bring peace and good will to the people of China and the United States."

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, is president of the newly incorporated society. Other officers are: First vice-president, Mrs. William E. Chenery; second vice-president, Judge Emma Fall Schofield; third vice-president, Mr. Alton P. Miller; American secretary, the Rev. William R. Leslie; Chinese secretary, Lt.-Col. William L. G. Moy, and treasurer, Dr. William E. Chenery. Honorary president is Dr. Alfred Soake Sze.

On the advisory council, according to Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, manager of the Chinese Service and Trade Bureau of Boston, are five service club presidents, five presidents of universities, seven deans, and various leaders in business and social life. The names include Mr. John A. Cousens, president of Tufts College; Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard University; Mr. Everett W. Lord, dean of Boston University's college of business administration; Dr. George T. Parker, president of the Kiwanis Club of Boston.

Famous German Teacher To Hold Yale Seminars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25—Dr. Arnold Wolfers, professor of political science at the Hochschule für Politik in Berlin and teacher of political economy at the University of Berlin, has been appointed visiting professor of international relations at Yale University, it was announced here today by President James Rowland Angell. Professor Wolfers, who was rapporteur for the London conference for its scientific study of international relations under the auspices of the committee of intellectual coöperation of the League of Nations, will conduct three seminars in the Yale graduate school next year.

One will deal with international economic policies. Another will be devoted to comparative government and post-war European politics, while the third will be a special seminar for seniors, dealing with the foreign policy of Germany since the war. Eighteen promotions and 15 additional appointments to the Yale faculty were also announced by President Angell.

Rover Scout Moot Attracts Boys Of All New England

Boys and men who have rendered special service to various communities in combating juvenile crime and in helping to provide clean entertainment for everyone will gather at the second annual Rover Scout Moot ("Roverese" for conference) next Saturday and Sunday in Newton at the Nobscot Reservation of the Norumbega Council, Boy Scouts of America.

At this meeting, which will be sponsored by the Leif Ericson Rover Crew of Newton, delegates from Rover Crews from all over New England and various other parts of the country will discuss, "What are we going to do about it?" concerning settlement work, juvenile crime, modern sports and the future of rovering in this country.

Rovering is the senior branch of the Boy Scout Movement and its members are young men 17 years old and older. Although the movement is only three years old in the United States and was only a month ago officially approved by the National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, it already is strong here and in other parts of the world.

Since its inception in England in 1919 by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the World, Rovering has had a sensational growth. Its keynote is service and this service is a qualification for membership. Some Rovers do settlement work, others act as leaders of Scout troops, while others are conducting various similar services.

At the Moot the speakers will include Dr. James E. West, National Executive of the Boy Scouts of America; Dr. F. Rand Rogers, dean of Boston University's department of student health and physical education, and Mr. C. H. Kingman, chairman of the Greater Boston Federation of Settlement Houses.

Besides Rovers, Scouts over 16, Scoutmasters and other Scouters, any of the general public who may be interested in the Rover movement will be welcomed at the Moot. Full information may be obtained from Norumbega Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, 259 Walnut Street, Newtonville.

Empire Day Exercises Held by Victoria League

Known as "Empire Day" throughout the British Empire, May 24 was observed by the Boston branch of the Victoria League with exercises at the University Club.

Mr. Robert Peel, of Harvard University, gave a talk on "Writers of the Empire," following the literary reflections of its growth and final development into the British Commonwealth of Nations. A vocal program was given by Mr. Thomas Howell. Mr. G. B. Beak, British Consul General, read an Empire Day message from the British Ambassador at Washington.

Capital Punishment Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Capital punishment in California will not be abolished by the present Legislature. Although the Assembly earlier in the session voted to abolish it, the Senate defeated the bill when it was presented.

Wool Marketing Is to Continue On Coöperative Basis

President of Corporation Says Administration Favors the Movement

Coöperative marketing which has made such extraordinary progress in the last three years will be continued under the present national administration, in the interests of orderly marketing of wools through the National Wool Marketing Corporation, said Mr. Sol Mayer, of San Angelo, Texas, president of the National in an interview here.

Mr. Mayer is in Boston to attend the quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the National. He is one of the most prominent sheep growers of Texas, and adopted the policy during the past year or so to market his full-grown sheep, retaining his lambs for wool production. He was one of the few growers in Texas that took such action, most of them selling the lambs, which brought the better price of the two, and retaining the sheep.

Now that wool prices are sharply higher Mr. Mayer is credited with a far-sightedness that assures him of a larger yield of wool and a fair profit. Raw wool has advanced an average of 125 per cent in one year for the country as a whole, said Mr. Mayer today.

"Growers feel that prices are now starting upward from what no doubt will prove to have been the bottom of the downward movement," he said. "The advance in wool prices has been particularly sharp in the last two weeks.

"Sheep wintered well in Texas this year with unusually small losses," he continued. "The lamb crop is larger in Texas this year than it was last. Indications point to smaller production of wool in the country as a whole in 1933 than was the case last year, however, due chiefly to the almost universal practice of sending ewe lambs to market in preference to the full-grown sheep.

"There is no longer a surplus of wool in the United States and if consumption continues as heavy this year as it did in 1932 considerable wool must be imported to fill the gap."

Mr. Mayer explained that the lack of stocks throughout the wool industry, from raw material to the finished garments, meant that a tremendous demand would be felt as soon as employment increased and the purchasing power of the population improved.

Assurance that wool would be orderly marketed, said Mr. Mayer, as given by Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., of the Federal Farm Credit Administration, had more to do with the sharp advance in wool prices than any other one factor.

"In Texas the advance in prices has been more pronounced than in some other growing sections of the nation," he said. "In 1932, a large aggregation of wool, amounting to some 10,000,000 pounds sold in Texas at 9 cents a pound. Information has just reached me of a sale in Texas at 26 cents a pound for about 150,000 pounds, giving Texas an exceptional percentage of price appreciation."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; gentle shifting winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Friday; cooler on coast Friday.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Friday; slightly cooler in north portion tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds and generally fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	72	Montreal	62	70
Bismarck	54	58	Nantucket	60	70
Boston	66	74	New Orleans	76	88
Buffalo	54	68	New York	64	78
Calgary	48	66	Norfolk, Va.	74	88
Charleston	78	88	North Platte	54	78
Chicago	66	80	Philadelphia	70	84
Cincinnati	70	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	64	96
Denver	46	66	Pittsburgh	66	84
Eastport, Me.	54	62	Portland, Me.	62	66
Hatteras	78	80	Raleigh	76	92
Honolulu, T.H.	..	78	St. Louis	70	74
7 p.m. May 24	72	..	St. Paul	68	78
Helena, Mont.	42	64	Salt Lake City	48	68
Huron, S. D.	54	76	San Francisco	52	66
Jacksonville	76	86	Santa Fe, N.M.	46	68
Kansas City	64	80	Seattle	54	68
Key West	82	88	Tampa	76	92
Los Angeles	60	86	Washington	72	90
Memphis	76	82	Wichita, Kan.	66	82
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N.D.	52	60

A—9 a. m. May 25.
B—Maximum May 24.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 12:56 a. m. and 1:31 p. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:37 p. m.

Race-Track Betting Measure Defeated In House by 128 to 94

A bill to seek the will of the people on whether pari-mutuel or certificate method of horse-race betting should be allowed at licensed race meetings was defeated in the Massachusetts House yesterday, when Representative Martin Hay's motion to strike out the enactment clause was passed, 128 to 94.

The House passed to be engrossed, 75 to 38, a bill providing for the purchase of $5,098,000 of bonds of the Boston Elevated Railway Company by the Boston Metropolitan District. Two amendments, proposed by Representatives Paul J. McDonald and Albert E. Morris, were defeated. The House also substituted for an adverse committee report Representative Roland S. Sawyer's bill for establishment of an unemployment insurance division in the Department of Banking and Insurance. The bill was referred to the Committee on ways and means.

The House also substituted for an adverse report a resolve to continue the special commission on stabilization of employment. It also was referred to the committee on ways and means. The House in another case accepted the adverse committee report on a bill authorizing the Boston Metropolitan District to acquire by eminent domain the property of the Boston Elevated Railway.

In the Senate, Senator Frank D. Crowley of Chelsea filed resolutions to have the Senate petition President Roosevelt for a work schedule to keep the Charlestown Navy Yard on full schedule. The Senate sent to Gov. Joseph B. Ely for approval a bill increasing the number of licenses which may be granted locally for the sale of beer and wine in bottles, not to be consumed on the premises. By refusing to order a third reading, the Senate killed a bill to prohibit the unauthorized practice of law. It also accepted the adverse committee report on a bill seeking a chain store tax.

Holly Sugar Corp. Loss

Holly Sugar Corporation reports for the year ended March 31 (certified by independent auditors) net loss of $18,744 after charges, compared with a net loss of $998,371 in the preceding fiscal year after provision for possible losses on accounts and supplies.

SCRUBBING CLOTHES EVERY MONDAY IS CERTAINLY RUINING MY POOR HANDS
SCRUBBING RUINS CLOTHES, TOO—SEE WHAT YOUR METAL WASHBOARD HAS DONE TO THIS SHIRT

NEXT WASHDAY—
I'M SO GLAD YOU TOLD ME ABOUT RINSO! I DIDN'T SCRUB OR BOIL TODAY, AND MY WASH IS 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER
TRY RINSO FOR DISHES, TOO—IT LOOSENS GREASE IN A FLASH
DALTON VALENTINE

Clothes washed this way last 2 or 3 times longer!

NO abuse on washday. No rough treatment against a washboard. Dirt is gently *soaked out* in Rinso suds. Clothes last 2 or 3 times longer—you'll save lots of money! You'll save your hands, too—and your strength. You'll have more time for rest or play.

Get Rinso today! The home-making experts of 316 leading newspapers—the makers of 40 famous washers recommend it. Great for dishes and all cleaning—saves time, saves work. Rinso gives twice as much suds, cup for cup, as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. *Try it.*

Rinso

America's biggest-selling package soap

For a young gentleman . . . AGED 9

A very active young gentleman he is. Merrily he comes in from school or play, clamoring for something good to eat and drink.

And for him we recommend a beverage that has been a gentleman's drink for many decades now . . . Canada Dry Ginger Ale.

There's something about Canada Dry that captivates children. Perhaps it's the gay sparkle . . . or the bright color . . . or that real flavor of Jamaica ginger. Whatever it is, a glass of Canada Dry is always welcome as a *big treat.*

It's a wise mother who keeps a big bottle frosting in the refrigerator where the children can help themselves. Canada Dry may be bought by the case, at almost every store.

BUY THE BIG BOTTLE . . . . FOR ECONOMY

Not just a large bottle but a BIG 28-ounce bottle making 5 full glasses. Canada Dry is also available in the regular 12-ounce size.

CANADA DRY

Senators Acquit California Judge Of Irregularity

Louderback Cleared of House Charges by Vote on Five Counts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 25—Sitting in its rare function as a court of impeachment, and after nine days of trial, the United States Senate has acquitted Mr. Harold Louderback, federal judge in San Francisco, of five charges of irregularity preferred by the House of Representatives.

The acquittal closed a relatively unsensational trial, during which prosecution arguments on the floor of the Senate were manifestly falling short of the emphasis and weight which would have brought conviction. On only one of the charges, the fifth summary count, under which the judge was charged with conduct "prejudicial to the dignity of the judiciary," and with causing "fear and distrust of the courts," was a majority in favor of conviction. But a two-thirds majority was required to convict, and the vote was only 45 to 34.

All the charges turned on alleged irregularity in appointment of receivers and attorneys for them, and the fees permitted by Judge Louderback. The first four allegations concerned specific individuals, and the last was a general charge. No more than 80 Senators voted on any charge, and there was a good deal of switching of votes during the respective ballots.

California Senators divided on the issue and Senator Hiram Johnson, insurgent Republican, excused himself from any participation in the case. Senator William G. McAdoo, who won the seat formerly held by Mr. Samuel Shortridge, who had obtained Judge Louderback's appointment, and whose son held receiverships on the judge's nomination, voted for acquittal on the third charge, and for conviction on the other four.

A broad streak of partisanship ran through the votes, with 38 Democrats, six Republicans and one Farmer-Labor Senator constituting the largest majority to convict. Twenty-two Republicans and 12 Democrats voted for acquittal.

The trial was relatively staid, with the most innovating feature the introduction of microphones into the Senate Chamber. The Senate has sat five times previously as a court of impeachment against district judges; in the years 1804, 1831, 1862, 1905 and 1925. Of these only two were removed from office. The last, Judge G. W. English, designed in 1926, while impeachment charges were still pending. In 1804 Mr. Samuel Chase, associate justice of the Supreme Court, was tried, but a two-thirds majority did not vote to convict. In 1913 Judge R. W. Archbald of the Federal Commerce Court was removed from office by impeachment.

The Louderback case adds one more to the preponderant list of failures to convict, and its result, it is believed, will tend to deter future trials except in cases of palpable and gross malfeasance.

Single Austrian Ship Conquers the Waves

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE S. S. Wein of 4000 tons claims the distinction of being the only ship afloat belonging to Austria. It sails between Alexandria and London, carrying cotton seed, oil cake, and onions. The Austrian Legation here states that it knows of no other vessel owned by Austria, now in commission.

Big Iron Company Refuses to Pay Its Tax of $5,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIBBING, Minn.—Officialdom of this rich mining village is viewing the future apprehensively. And not without cause, for the Oliver Mining Company, one of the largest taxpayers in the State, has served notice that it will refuse to pay a tax levy of $5,000,000 for the last half of 1932.

Mr. LeRoy Salsich, president of the mining company, has informed the St. Louis County Board of Commissioners that the company has been unsuccessful in its efforts to obtain a reduction in taxable valuation, "although in recent years there has been a marked reduction in the assessed valuation of other classes of property in Minnesota."

The action taken by this company is believed likely to be followed by other iron mining concerns as they have been coöperating on the tax question through the Lake Superior Industrial Bureau. Heavy taxes have made the cost of producing ore in Minnesota almost prohibitive, producers claim, adding that foreign ores from Cuba and other areas can be brought to the Pittsburgh and Ohio mills at lower costs.

The Oliver Mining Company has notified the county board that it will pay the first half of its 1932 taxes, amounting to more than $5,000,000, on May 31 but not the second half, which becomes delinquent on Nov. 1.

Mooney Acquitted On One Murder Count

SAN FRANCISCO, M . 25 (AP)—A directed verdict of acquittal abruptly ended Thomas J. Mooney's new murder trial here yesterday on the long-dormant 1916 Preparedness Day bombing indictment to which he has looked as a weapon in his fight for vindication.

Mooney, who previously had announced he would immediately ask Gov. James Rolph Jr. to pardon him, was whisked out of the courtroom and back to San Quentin prison, where he is serving a life sentence on a conviction of a like charge.

Personally taking charge of his own defense in the dramatic moment when the unwilling prosecution had moved for the directed verdict of acquittal and it was beginning to become apparent that the case would end without the presentation of evidence, Mooney pleaded earnestly but in vain with Superior Judge Louis H. Ward for a full-fledged trial.

Indian Tokens of 1857 Given to Coin Collector

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A set of Indian trading tokens recently reached Dr. Lyman B. Jackes, Ontario Government photographer, for his collection of Canadian coins sent by an official of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in fulfillment of a promise made three years ago. The duties of this official take him into Hudson Bay territory and during the past winter he had to make a journey of more than 700 miles by sled up the east coast of Hudson Bay.

One night he stopped at a lonely fur-trading post where he secured the set, which is in almost perfect condition. These tokens were struck in 1857, in an attempt by the Hudson's Bay Company to educate the Indians to the use of money. Officials of the company, at that time, used denominations of beaver skins and fractions of beaver skins for their tokens. These were struck for one, a half, a quarter and an eighth of a beaver skin. They were used only a short time as the Indians did not like the idea.

Strange Vessels Moor at Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The people of the Province of Quebec have seen some strange craft come along the River St. Lawrence recently. An American submarine moored alongside a peaceful freighter of the Upper Lakes and a tramp steamer from Norway recently. The United States submarine is the S-48 and is en route to the Century of Progress exposition at Chicago.

Simultaneously with the arrival of the submarine came the British convict ship Success. This ship was the last of England's infamous felon fleet and is said to be the oldest vessel afloat, having been launched in British India, in 1790. She has already toured the ports of the world as an educational object lesson, and has been visited by over 22,000,000 people. She is built of Burmese teak.

It is also reported that the famous United States frigate, Constitution, will be seen passing through the St. Lawrence River en route to Chicago. The Bluenose, champion racing schooner of the North Atlantic fishing fleet, proudly led this unusual procession of ships up the St. Lawrence River to Chicago.

Georgia Children Give State Memorial Pageant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., May 25—A memorial pageant presented by 2000 school children of Atlanta, depicting in dance, song and sketches the characters and noble achievements in Georgia history was presented at Bicentennial Park here May 19.

The pageant opened with a child impersonating Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, founder of the State, and introduced such well-known historical personages as Tomochichi, the great Indian chief, Lyman Hill, Lamar, Gwinnett, Alexander Stephens, Benjamin Hill and others. Children acted parts of soldiers, poets, statesmen, musicians and artists.

Mussolini Reviews Young Fascist 'Grads'

ROME, May 25 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini, on horseback, inspected 40,000 Young Fascists yesterday, reviewing a parade several miles long. The occasion was the seventh annual "levy" or graduation ceremony of members of the Balilla, Avanguardia and Young Fascists of Combat.

Later in the day the Premier attended a celebration of the anniversary of Italy's entrance into the World War. Several thousand young gymnasts took part in this manifestation, which was held in the Roman Forum.

Britain's Last Herd of Wild Cattle Offers Picture Typical of Constable's Rural Scenes

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © The Field

THERE ARE 44 ANIMALS IN THE CHILLINGHAM PARK GROUP, AND 31, OR PERHAPS 32, CAN BE COUNTED IN THE PHOTOGRAPH

British to Guard Remaining Herd Of Wild Cattle

London Zoölogical Society to Provide Funds for Famous Animals

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Zoölogical Society of London is taking steps to preserve the only remaining herd of British wild cattle which has lived for centuries in the park of Chillingham Castle, residence of the Earl of Tankerville in Northumberland. Lord Tankerville is no longer able to bear the whole cost of upkeep, though he is willing that the herd should remain in their ancient home.

Chillingham Park, some 700 acres in extent and almost in its original condition of rough pasture and woodland, has been so thoroughly inclosed within its stone wall for more than 500 years that the breed of these white cattle has been kept pure. There are 44 of them at present, and they are small in size with black tips to their upward pointing horns, and muzzles originally black but now red.

They are very wild and shy and the only safe way for a stranger to approach them is said to be on the haycart which takes their fodder to them in the winter. Legendary lore says that they are the descendants of the Aurochs or primitive wild oxen of Britain.

Alaskan Cabinet, New Economy Body, Swings Into Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—Pursuant with provisions granted by the Eleventh Alaskan Legislature, Gov. John W. Troy has held the first meeting of his administration board, commonly spoken of as the Governor's Cabinet, at which Mr. Frank Boyle, Territorial Auditor, was elected secretary.

The bill making possible this board was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Norman R. Walker (D.) from Ketchikan. The group consists of the Governor as chairman, attorney-general, auditor, treasurer, commissioner of education and the highway engineer. It has wide discretionary powers and was formed as a general check on expenditures.

All appropriations come under its jurisdiction, except those for schools, public homes, allowances to aged persons, relief of indigents, orphans and other relief funds. On the other hand, public expenditures for roads and all territorial construction work come under this board's general supervision.

Balanced Budget In New Zealand Exceeds Estimate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—That, contrary to expectation, the national budget had been balanced, has been announced by Mr. J. G. Coates, Minister of Finance.

This is with the aid of £2,500,000 taken from the national reserves, and with the help of Britain, which consented to a further postponement of payments under the funded war debt agreement.

Even with these aids, Mr. Coates had estimated that the final deficit would be about £700,000, but he explains now the position continued to improve right up to the close of the financial year, March 31. The revenue received exceeded expectations, and this, with the operation of a policy of economy, was sufficient to bridge the gap, and give the Treasury a few thousands to the good.

"Considering the serious position we faced when the year was opened," Mr. Coates said, "I think it will be generally considered that the result is very satisfactory."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. S. M. Williams, New York.
R. S. Mortimer, New York.
Alma Jane Manson, Indiana.
Clarence L. Manson, Indiana.
Mrs. Anna Van der Wieler, New York.
John Van der Wieler, New York.
Mrs. Kate B. Thompson, New Jersey.
Miss May Hunt, Arkansas.
Mrs. L. Mae Cass, Ohio.
Miss Virginia M. Bouton, Ohio.
Mrs. Catherine Evans, Canada.
W. J. Crookes Evans, Canada.
Mrs. Eva L. Pumphrey, Ohio.
Miss Anna Mae Pumphrey, Ohio.
Mrs. Hazel A. Fox, Wisconsin.
Richard P. Greig, Wisconsin.
Mrs. Edith M. Page, Ohio.
Clarence W. Page, Ohio.
Harry R. Fox, Wisconsin.
Mrs. Helen Bernice Holland, California.
Francis E. Holland, California.
Mrs. Estelle N. Mount, Connecticut.
Walter H. Mount, Connecticut.
Mrs. Louise W. Lamphier, Connecticut.
A. A. Lamphier, Connecticut.
Mrs. Grace F. Spoor, Connecticut.
G. L. Lamphier, Connecticut.
Mrs. Helen M. Brooks, Connecticut.
Mrs. Sylvia P. Rhodey, Pennsylvania.
William E. Jahrans, New York.
Mrs. Sarah L. Frankel, Connecticut.
Mrs. Ruby G. Babler, Wisconsin.
Mrs. Lillie Klemstine, Pennsylvania.
Warren S. Brandt, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Katherine D. Ross, California.
Marcy R. Malcolm, California.
Frank W. Malcolm, Arizona.
Mrs. Mary L. Smith, Michigan.
Mrs. Sadie F. Fritz, New Jersey.
Mrs. Mildred Pringle, New Jersey.
Miss M. Wilhelmine Beck, New Jersey.
Mrs. Katherine B. Thien, New Jersey.
John M. Matson, Ohio.
Mrs. Mabel M. Wheat, Illinois.
Mrs. Hazel A. Gregory, Illinois.
Russell E. Gregory, Illinois.
Arthur M. Lukens, Illinois.
Mrs. Florence Tillotsen, Pennsylvania.
Miss Mildred Tillotsen, Pennsylvania.
Miss Maude Myers, New York.
Mrs. Edith Hutchinson, New York.
Maud E. Stafford, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Sarah T. Hamlen, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Bertha A. Tabor, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Arthur W. Gard, Pennsylvania.
Arthur W. Gard, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Boyce Dunlap, Connecticut.
Boyce Dunlap, Connecticut.

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All Expense Tours

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3 DAYS PER PERSON $10.00
Includes 2 breakfasts, 2 luncheons, 2 dinners in main dining room of hotel, room and private bath for 2 nights and 3 days.

4 DAYS PER PERSON $13.50
Includes 3 breakfasts, 3 luncheons, 3 dinners in main dining room of hotel, room and private bath for 3 nights and 4 days.

Shorter or longer tours can be arranged at proportionate cost.

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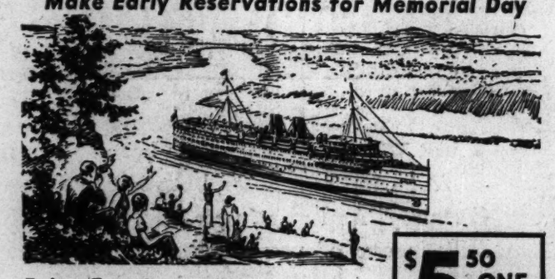

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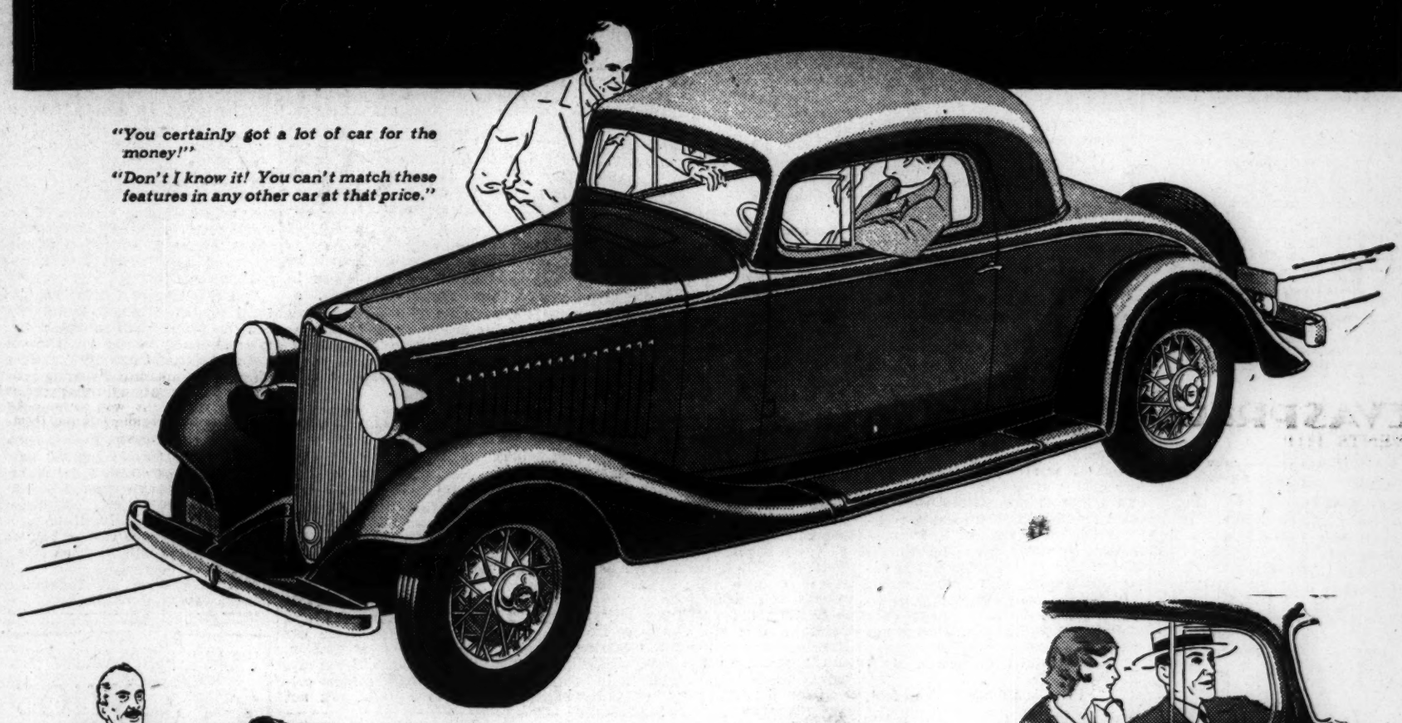

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"Don't I know it! You can't match these features in any other car at that price."

"How is your fleet of Chevrolets working out?"
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You'll make fewer visits to filling stations—because Chevrolet uses less gas and oil than any other full-size car. You won't have to worry about a lot of repair bills, because Chevrolet is built right, and stays right! You won't have to think about trading it in, not for many tens of thousands of miles . . . this low-priced car stands up so well, you won't want to!

And all the while Chevrolet is saving you money, what a lot of pleasure you're getting in the bargain! Driving in style . . . in a smart Fisher Body car. Riding relaxed in a quiet, cushion-balanced six. And keeping cool and carefree, thanks to Fisher's new breeze-making ventilation.

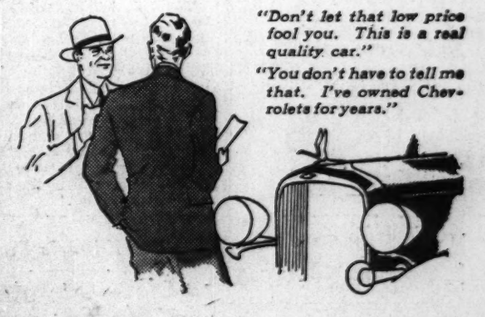
Can you imagine anything better than a car like this . . . with a price like this . . . and the lowest operating cost of any automobile in the world?

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

"A new Chevrolet! I thought you were going to wait awhile."
"I figured I might as well start saving right away. And say, this Chevrolet is certainly a record-breaker for economy."

"Do you mean to say you get a Fisher body with No Draft Ventilation at that price? No wonder everyone I know is going in for Chevrolets."

"Oh-oh, I've stalled the engine. Quick, where's the starter button?"
"There isn't any. Just step on the gas as usual. The Starterator will take care of the rest."



"Don't let that low price fool you. This is a real quality car."
"You don't have to tell me that. I've owned Chevrolets for years."

"It's shorter to take that road. It's rough but you won't mind it in your Chevrolet."

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SAVE WITH A NEW CHEVROLET

Latin-American Press Enlisted In Unity Move

(Continued from Page 1)

occurred and suddenly America's none-too-pleasing reputation started down hill, resembling falling quotations on the New York Stock Exchange board.

At that time the United States did not generally care what Latin-Americans thought. The American people were widely engrossed with economic problems sufficiently serious to command undivided attention. Still, through the columns of the American press, they turned aside from their own troubles long enough to charge that the enormous loans never would have been made if the Latin-American governments had not sought them. Numerous American papers dropped the insinuations that had it not been for the United States the southern people would have had extreme difficulty maintaining their remunerative export trade. The American Congress got busy and held a public investigation of the loans. Inter-American relations became seriously strained.

All the previous efforts of President Hoover were forgotten; those efforts he made when, shortly after his election to the Presidency, he traveled aboard a warship, to South America, visited numerous southern dignitaries, and revived a friendship that even then was dangerously wavering. All this was conveniently forgotten: America forgot it, the press forgot it. The United States was too busy trying to work itself out of an economic slough.

Business troubles followed, one after the other. The world economic upset swept across the Atlantic with redoubled force; Latin-American governments fell; southern nations defaulted on their international loans; most of them went off the gold standard; President Hoover went down under a Democratic landslide, President Roosevelt walked into the White House, and then—to make a long story short, a curious thing happened; Latin-America suddenly discovered that the United States was not so impossible after all.

Molding of Public Opinion

Latin America had heard President Roosevelt say during his inaugural address that he proposed to establish the policy of the "good neighbor," and it had heard him reiterate this determination when he spoke before the governing board of the Pan American Union here in Washington. President Hoover might have done the same thing. That he did not do so was not his fault; he was the victim of circumstances over which he had no control.

While all this is past history, it is sufficiently recent, especially the Roosevelt speeches, and it is sufficiently conclusive, according to the Council on Inter-American Relations, to force upon the American people the realization that if they would profit by their mistakes they must mold public opinion, and that they must turn to the Latin-American press in doing so.

What Great Britain, Germany and France have done, the United States can equal and excel, says the council. Briefly, it goes on to show how England has circularized Latin America with articles referring to Great Britain's importance to the southern republics, what England has done in the past for Latin America and what it can do in the future, and what England's universities are doing to broaden the outlook of the British people.

Next, the council describes what Germany has attempted to do through newspaper articles relating to German culture, Latin America's need of Germany, and what Germany will do for Latin America. And, finally, it reviews France's efforts in the same field and the articles dealing with French culture and how the world has turned to it, what the Latin Americans owe to the French people, and how France can help the Hispanic-American nations. There are many more examples, but these are good samples.

Issues Call to "Wake Up"!

"It is sound advertising," the council says. It is far better than the type too often put forth by thoughtless Americans describing the United States as the home of banking imperialism, and gloatingly declaring that Yankee business staged the Brazilian revolution. "Wake up!" the council urges. "Stop!" it demands of certain writers, clergymen, members of Congress, professors and educators, compiling articles, often "frivolous and unpatriotic."

Probably it knows that they won't stop, for in these writers' estimation the very freedom for which the United States stands is the freedom that allows them unrestrained expression of speech and publication. What such persons may write or say does not seem nearly so important as the many things that are left unsaid.

What I mean is, that there are quantities of fine things that might be written about the United States, its institutions, people, progress and culture; things that far outweigh "frivolous and unpatriotic" articles. Latin-Americans are never going to thoroughly understand the people of the north: the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon temperaments are too unlike. However, Latin-Americans should be taught to appreciate what lies behind the sometimes too restless energy of their northern neighbor. The reaction of a Latin-American is often unthinking emotion. Let me explain.

One day, not so very long ago, in a small town some 60 miles inland from Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, an excited, perspiring native hailed a white man and demanded, "Are you from England or the United States? If you are from America you are a pig." Now why the name pig had been reserved for the citizen of the United States is quite easy to understand; this native had been told by his own anti-American countrymen that only the Englishman could be called a friend. When the native saw the white man his reaction was entirely unthinking emotion. He reacted as he had been told to do.

This quite aptly illustrates what the Council of Inter-American Relations would like to submerge. In other words, it believes that if the anti-American citizens in Guatemala, and if similar groups in other southern countries, had been educated through the Latin-American press to think kindly of America and to appreciate its friendship they would have passed their reactions along to the uneducated natives, and the word "friend" would not be limited more especially to the man from England.

Await Roosevelt's New Deal

Maybe all this will change in the near future, or maybe it will at least change for the better. President Roosevelt has determined upon a new deal, and certain Latin-American republics are manifesting unofficial and official favorable reactions toward wider and freer commercial relations with the United States. The Brazilian press has recently come out with the statement that Brazil should tighten the bonds of friendship uniting the republic with the United States. That is not a bad start considering that Brazil is the largest of the southern countries.

That there is a movement on foot, both in Latin America and the United States, to bring about intercontinental unity is no secret. Europe's political gyrations have caused the United States and Latin America to appreciate the value of inter-American ties.

If these ties can be drawn tighter by efforts similar to those tried out by Great Britain, Germany and France, then the United States cannot afford to lag behind. Banking loans and an economic recession may have cleared the air. If the Latin-American press will open its columns to articles describing American progress, cultural as well as commercial, then, as the Council on Inter-American Relations says: "To neglect the molding of public opinion is a capital blunder."

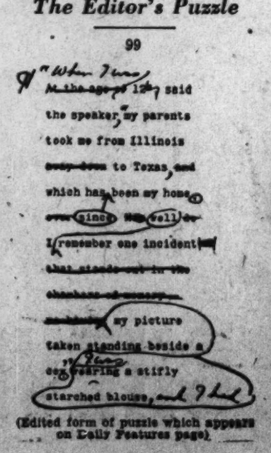
Canadian Churches Unite With American Council

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—Affiliation of the United Church of Canada with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, was announced tonight by Dr. Albert W. Beaven, president of the Federal Council.

The United Church of Canada, the largest Protestant denomination in the Dominion, is the first church body outside of the United States to establish official relations with the Federal Council. Commenting on the affiliation, Dr. Beaven said: "The chief importance of this step lies in the fact that the churches of the United States and Canada are entering upon an enlarging fellowship and intend to face their common problems together."

The Editor's Puzzle

99



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

League Takes Firm Step to End Slavery as Slur on Civilization

Permanent Commission, Composed of Seven Nationalities, to Press On With Business of Abolishing Servitude

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The forthcoming Assembly of the League of Nations next September has on its agenda the task of setting up a permanent commission to press on with the business of abolishing slavery in all its forms throughout the world.

So that no time need be lost, the names of experts whose qualifications fit them for membership have already been sent in. In fact, the whole preparatory work to enable the commission to start is complete.

The commission, when appointed, is to consist of seven members of different nationality, plus a representative of the International Labor Organization. Its regular sessions will be held once every two years.

The first business of the commission is to collect data. It will seek information from governments as to the present position in their territories, the results obtained and the obstacles, if any, to further progress. Such material is to be supplemented by the commission's own researches and subjected to critical examination. On the basis of this examination it will propose any amendments to the Slavery Convention of 1926 that may be found desirable.

To Keep Interest Awake

It is hoped that—to quote the words of the League experts' report—"the very existence of this commission" will have the "substantial" advantage of keeping public interest in the slavery question awake. And, the report adds, "more particularly, of acting as a stimulus to states in which slavery exists to make every effort for its abolition, if only by degrees."

In so far as abolishing the status of slavery, very little remains to be done, except as regards Arabia, where slavery is still legal, in Saudi Arabia and the Yemen. All that has been secured so far is right of sanctuary to slaves who take refuge in the various European legations at Jeddah. More than 160 have found freedom in the British legation alone since 1926.

One of the first tasks of the new commission is to bring Saudi Arabia into line with other Moslem countries such as Afghanistan, Persia and Iraq in forbidding slavery. The chief difficulty here is that the Koran expressly sanctions slavery. But it also emphasizes the desirability of freeing slaves and it is hoped to stress this aspect of the situation.

Economic Question Also

Moreover, King Ibn Saud is known to be anxious to modernize his state and to develop its many mineral resources. The example of Nepal, which abolished slavery in 1926 because it was uneconomic, may therefore carry weight with the Arab potentate. And it is thought that the frank disapproval of the rest of the world can scarcely fail to influence one whose chief motive for sustaining the institution is that the possession of slaves adds to his prestige.

Public opinion, again, is to be the principal agent in securing redress where slavery, though illegal, still persists. One of the difficulties in this connection is the slave mentality. It has been found in many cases that those who have been slaves have actually gone back voluntarily into servitude simply because they did not know how to maintain themselves when free. The Temporary Slavery Commission reported to the League last year that some governments have even found it necessary to separate the liberated slaves individually from their masters.

Another serious difficulty concerns what is known as "debt slavery." This practice has its origin in the comparative absence of movable and immovable property among primitive peoples. Though slavery itself has been abolished, it is still possible in some countries for debtors to hand over themselves and even their dependents as hostages to their creditors until the debt is paid. Often this involves the hostage in getting deeper and deeper into debt so that he has to spend the rest of his life in the creditor's service.

Peonage Another Name

Allegations that this practice, under the name of peonage or "concertaje," still persists in certain American countries were made in the 1925 League report on slavery. A subsequent report in 1932 says that "the committee, to its great regret, has not found in the material supplied, any information contesting the allegation." The practice was prohibited in Ecuador in 1919; the report adds, "If it formerly existed in the Philippines, it has been explicitly prohibited there now," and it has been "done away with" in the Dutch East Indies.

The new slavery commission is expected to launch a strong attack against this form of slavery and it is hoped the pressure of world opinion will be mobilized in support of the commission.

In some countries—Annam is specifically named in a French report to the League—children are sometimes "adopted" in cancellation of a debt owed to the parents. In many Eastern countries it is a common practice to "adopt" children to serve as personal attendants. In many cases there is stated to be very little difference between the treatment of the adopted children and the actual children of the adopter. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the adopted child is not a party to the transaction, and serious abuses have from time to time been brought to light.

'Mui Tsai' Forbidden

In Hong Kong, Ceylon and other places, this system—generally known in its Chinese name of "mui tsai"—is now forbidden by law. There are also regulations aimed at controlling "mui tsai" in China itself, but it is doubtful whether they are effective. The new commission is expected to seek out further evidence on this subject.

In Moslem countries, particularly in Africa, girls are sometimes sold as wives or, under conditions which amount to practical enslavement. The "lobolo" system prevalent among most African tribes, under which the husband pays a dowry to the girl's family, is also to be investigated.

This system, broadly speaking, is equivalent to the marriage settlement of western countries and most authorities regard it as a real safeguard for the wife against ill-treatment. But it is reliably reported that the breakdown of tribal life, which has occurred since the European countries colonized Africa, has enabled unscrupulous individuals to start what the Temporary Slavery Commission calls "a regular trade in wives."

Such remnants of the slave trade as these are to be carefully investigated by the new commission. So also is the problem of preventing Moslem pilgrims—mainly those from Africa—being sold as slaves when they reach Mecca. Stamping out the slave trade in native dhows across the Red Sea will, it is believed, be left as at present to the vigilance of the British and other naval patrols.

To Investigate Serfdom

Serfdom is another question to be investigated. This chiefly exists in Africa, but under conditions so varied that it has not yet been found possible to decide what should be done.

The question of forced labor which gives rise in certain African colonies and elsewhere to conditions distinguishable from slavery, has been specifically excluded from the subjects the new slavery commission is to deal with. But the Forced Labor Convention of 1930 binds its signatories to make annual reports to the International Labor Organization at Geneva showing what measures they have taken to give effect to the convention.

So far, however, only 11 countries have ratified this convention. And among the 11 are Bulgaria, the Irish Free State, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia, none of which have any colonial possessions. Great Britain, Australia, Japan, Liberia, Spain and Denmark, all of which control colored races, have ratified, but not France, Portugal, New Zealand, South Africa, Belgium and the United States. In the case of Holland, which has extensive possessions in the East, ratification has been approved, but is not yet effective. Not one of the states of Central and South America has ratified.

Work For Public Opinion

Public opinion has here a big work to do. Even those countries whose legislation is such that ratification of the convention is unnecessary are urged to ratify for the sake of the example to less enlightened governments.

It is recognized, of course, that not legislation alone, even if reinforced by widespread disapproval, can of itself wipe out these slurs on civilization. There must also be such improvement in economic conditions that both slavery and forced labor no longer pay.

Roads, railways and motor cars have already done much to lift the yoke of slavery from the neck of the colored races. Education, too, is playing its part and is expected to play an even bigger part in the future.

But there are still many battles to be won before the hopes of those whose centenary is being celebrated in Great Britain this year come to final fruition.

Excavators Uncover 16-Foot Stone Bear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, N. Y., May 25—Excavation work at an Algonkian Indian village between Scipioville and Levanna will be continued through financial assistance provided by trustees of Wells College, Aurora. The diggings, in charge of Mr. Harrison B. Foliett, Rochester archæologist, have been carried on by the Cayuga County Historical Society and individual gifts.

According to Dr. Carter Woods, the most important excavation has been a so-called temple of Algonkian Indians. A most imposing figure there was a bear effigy of stone, 16 feet long, which was accepted as indicating the bear was one of the principal "spirits" worshiped by these Indians.

Another excavation revealed numerous fire pits, in the ash deposits of which were many products of Indian handicraft—potsherds, bone awls, pipes, hammerstones and net-sinkers.

Mexican Theater Talent Sought in Rural Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Mexico's rural population is being combed for prospective playwrights and other theater talent through a series of dramatic contests recently instituted by the Ministry of Education through its rural agricultural and normal schools department.

The members of the various "cultural missions" which travel from one community to another have been assigned to conduct the contests, which will require first of all an intensive course in preparation and presentation of one-act plays of from 10 to 15 minutes' duration. The ultimate goal of the program is the formation of permanent theatrical groups throughout the rural regions, out of which it is hoped a genuine Mexican drama may arise. To stimulate interest, prizes consisting of diplomas will be given regional winners and the best two or three plays will be presented by the original groups at some of the government open air theaters in Mexico City.

Canada Engages In Decennial War On Redistricting

Liberals Allege Practice of Unfair Methods by the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 25—Despite the legal holiday, Victoria Day, Parliament yesterday continued its acrimonious debate on the bill to readjust the representation in the House of Commons.

For three days now the Opposition benches have been leveling charges against the Government of gerrymandering, of endeavoring to oust Liberal members from their seats by the abolishing of their electoral districts, of using "brute majority" to attain their ends.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, declared that his party would oppose "unfairness and injustice" with all its power, while Prime Minister R. B. Bennett hinted in return that he might invoke cloture to carry the bill at the present session.

Although last Monday Mr. Hugh Stewart, Minister of Interior and chairman of the redistribution committee, tried to smooth the troubled waters by saying that a large measure of agreement had been attained, and that only in the cases of Saskatchewan and Quebec was there any serious divergence of opinion, feeling in the House still remains at a high tension.

Mr. Bennett pointed out that there had always been accusations of unfairness when this decennial measure came up and admitted that "human nature is such that when the choice lies between benefiting a friend or a political enemy the Administration would choose to benefit the friend," but said that a high degree of impartiality had been shown and that it was the Government's wish not to affect any man adversely if it could be avoided. The rearrangement of rural constituencies in Quebec is now the chief, if not the only, phase of the problem awaiting solution.

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Musicians Split Over Question Of Taxing Alien Art

Protection Needed, Some Say, But Others Call It Discrimination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 25 — Discussion precipitated by Mr. John Erskine, pianist and author, on the question of protecting American artists, continued through the Wednesday session of the National Federation of Music Clubs. A variety of opinions was given with Mr. Glen Dillard Gunn, Chicago critic, outspoken in favor of taxing the foreign artist.

Mr. Erskine had advised the musicians to take the situation into their own hands and solve the problem, not by barring foreign artists, but by encouraging American musicians. "The trouble with many Americans is that they won't look at an artist who is not foreign or famous," he said. "That is downright snobbishness.'

Mr. Gunn pointed to the distress of American unemployed musicians and contrasted this with the situation of foreign musicans who, he said, are making large sums on American concert tours. His plea was that American artists should be given the "same protection that has been given American manufacturers."

Mr. Rudolph Ganz, pianist and conductor, said that the barring of musicians from other lands, even of Paderewski or of Toscanini, would not mean that musical life in America would stop.

Mr. Ernest Schelling, conductor, stirred by a remark that Paderewski had taken $31,000 out of San Francisco, said that, "when Paderewski comes to this country he gives us something. He gave up his own concerts, to give a concert at which $33,000 went to unemployed musicians in New York. It would be a calamity to keep out artists, just as it would be to keep out great scientists."

Mr. Lawrence Tibbett, arriving here to take part in the festival, also took occasion to espouse the cause of the American artist. "Our own musicians are faced with unfair competition," he said. "Competition from abroad is manifestly unfair to our growing talent. In industry we place certain tariffs on imports. The time is rapidly approaching when something of a similar nature ought to be done in the arts."

Radio also came in for a good deal of criticism, Mr. Schelling terming it "a wonderful machine, but it has the tendency to take away the respect due to an artist and composer."

Mr. A. Walter Kramer, composer and editor, followed with the remark that, "radio is not suffering so much from the presence of commercial advertising as it is from the employment of persons totally ignorant of what music people really want—and that applies to 85 per cent of the stuff broadcast now. It has no future so long as it listens to fan mail from persons who never know anything about music and never will."

Youth held the spotlight on the stage of the Northrop Memorial Auditorium, where district winners in the various divisions competed for final national honors. Awards of $1000 each were made by the federation to Mr. Dalies Frantz, Ann Arbor, Mich., pianist; Mr. Edward Austin Kane, New York City, vocalist; Miss Byrd Elyot, New York City, violinist, and Miss Louise Essex, Indianapolis, violoncellist.

In addition, Mr. Frantz and Miss Essex were given the Schubert award, which assures these winners of an opportunity to appear with a major symphony orchestra in New York City.

Beer Sale in Texas By Federal Permits Opposed by Wets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 25—Rebuke given Texas officials by the State Attorney-General, Mr. James V. Allred, for any failure to enforce prohibition laws of Texas regardless of federal action, and a warning by Mr. Preston K. Anderson of San Antonio, recognized wet legislative leader, that offending beer sellers may not get licenses if and when sale of 3.2 brew is legalized in Texas, have come as a climax to the recent brief "flier" in beer.

Both statements were precipitated by the open sale of beer in San Antonio and a few other cities under "permits" issued or promised by federal internal revenue collectors.

Condemning the issuance of "permits" by an agency of the Federal Government to sell beer in dry Texas, Mr. Allred's statement also said:

"Until and unless the people of Texas amend their Constitution and the legislation recently enacted by the Texas Legislature takes effect, these so-called permits will afford no immunity whatever from prosecution under our laws."

Texas will vote on national prohibition repeal as well as a state constitutional amendment for beer Aug. 26.

Some, heretofore more or less indifferent to the issue, now take the position, the drys state, that the manner in which potential beer sellers seized upon an excuse to ignore a prohibition law proved that they would be careless of future regulatory measures.

Mexico's National Palace of Fine Arts Rises Majestically

Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor

BUILDING FORMERLY KNOWN AS NATIONAL THEATER DISPLAYS RICH ARCHITECTURAL LINES

Left—One of Four Pegasus Figures of Bronze, Which Have Been Moved About the City From Place to Place When Work on the Theater Was Temporarily Abandoned. They Have Been Mounted in Front of the Building. Originally It Was Intended to Place Them Atop the Structure. In the Background of the Figure Shown Is the Post Office. Right—As the Former Theater Building Looks Today. The Exterior Is Practically Completed.

Scene of Mexican Art Palace Recalls Times of Michelangelo

Southern Republic's Representative at the Washington Economic Conversations Plays Leading Part in Reviving One of the Diaz Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Scenes which recall the intense activity which surrounded Michelangelo during the height of his constructive career as a sculptor, architect and painter are witnessed here as the National Palace of Fine Arts is being speeded to completion.

The green and violet flashes of acetylene torches from the interior of the structure might be a modern touch, but the hundreds of workers who with hand hammers and chisels are smoothing marble blocks, the huge statues lying on their sides waiting to be hoisted in place, and the crudely constructed saws with which the statue bases are being cut, certainly seem to be lifted right out of the past into the very heart of the heaviest automobile traffic district.

The schedule calls for completion of the structure in time to have it formally inaugurated on Sept. 16, the chief Mexican national holiday, and work is going on night and day.

Art and finance are strangely wedded in the Palace of Fine Arts (formerly known as the National Theater), just as they are in the man considered the "father" of the building—Señor Alberto J. Pani, Mexico's architect - engineer - economist-art lover—Minister of Finance and Public Credit. Señor Pani "adopted" the project when he became Finance Minister for the second time in 1932 and determined to finish the little more than a skeleton of one of the many Porfirio Diaz projects.

As Minister of Finance he was in a position to lend financial aid to his desire, and although this move at first met with some criticism, it was soon roundly applauded as hundreds obtained employment and the utilization of what hitherto has been a "frozen asset" came to be regarded as a sound economic move.

Señor Pani, now in Washington, as Mexico's representative to President Roosevelt's economic conversations, has taken an active interest in the fine arts since he was a member of the university council and undersecretary of education during the beginnings of the "Mexican Renaissance" of painting.

A civil engineer by profession, Señor Pani did important work on the commissions which studied the springs of the Valley of Mexico and directed installation of the big pumping plants here, and later became professor of river navigation and hydraulics at the national engineering school.

In the service of the Government he has been Director of Public Works, Treasurer-General of the Nation, Director-General of the Constitutionalist Railways, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and twice Minister of Finance, first from 1923 to 1926, and second from February, 1932, to date.

His diplomatic career includes the portfolio of Minister to France from 1918 to 1920 and from 1927 to 1931, and in this capacity he was Mexico's representative at the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation and a member of the board of governors of the League of Red Cross societies. He was also special commissioner to the Mexican-American conferences at New London and Atlantic City in 1916. He is a member of international research societies and the author of various books, ranging from pedagogy to high finance.

Tennis Teams Fêted

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 25—Members of the Argentine and United States tennis teams of the Davis Cup competition were entertained at luncheon yesterday by Dr. L. S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan American Union, here. Matches to determine which nation shall meet the winner of the European zone contestants will be played at the Chevy Chase Country Club, Maryland, Friday and Saturday.

New Film Policy Is Undertaken By Parent Teachers

Turn From Preview and Censoring to Promoting Visual Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., May 25 — An evening session of the convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, devoted to a demonstration of the right sort of films, and to a consideration of the new motion picture policy of the organization, was designed to give delegates a working program for the promotion of better films.

The parent-teacher association has turned radically from previewing and censoring long lists of pictures, and will now center attention upon the promotion of good nontheatrical films.

According to Mrs. Robbins Gilman, national chairman on motion pictures, an undesirable film that has become the agency for "objectionable misinformation, untrammeled propaganda and demoralizing to world peace," can, by reversal, become the greatest force for visual education of the right sort that there is in the world today.

Nearly all state branches have already formed committees to form public opinion, to locate film libraries, to arrange for distribution of nontheatrical films, to provide for controlled educational and entertainment groups and to bring the latest findings concerning the effects of motion pictures upon the health, conduct and character of children, to parents and teachers.

A discussion of community standards necessary to meet present conditions of health and safety developed the fact that, with all the talk of the high cost of education, the public schools are still costing $250,000,000 less than automobiles are costing.

As a study of automobile accidents reveals the fact that drivers in the majority of accidents are under 20 it becomes a problem for parents. The remedy was seen in giving the child definite driving instruction either by parents or in schools and instructing the young in social responsibility.

In North Carolina, it was cited, high school students are required by law to receive instruction. A conference on juvenile protection brought out the need for more education on the effects of alcohol and narcotics and the need of enforcing the laws on such teaching which now exist in 46 states.

The Oregon state manual on the teaching of the effects of alcohol won much attention. This manual was the result of bringing community leaders together, traffic officers, editors, doctors, teachers and ministers to discuss the effect of alcohol.

It was reported that all were eager for education on the subject and that this will be the case in other states. Parent education on the subject was stressed as the need.

Mexico Studies Plan To Reorganize Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Structural reorganization of the National Railways of Mexico, to eliminate all antiquated equipment, is being planned.

Inspectors are studying the needs of the various zones. Their reports are to be coördinated into a uniform program. Among reasons cited for the action are the increasing traffic and the recent growing plane and bus competition.

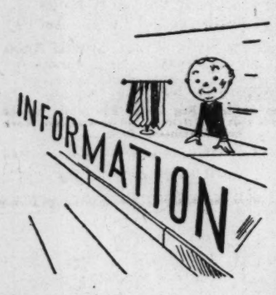
School Restaurants Prosper in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANCASTER, Eng.—"Staying dinner" is now more enjoyable for most Lancashire school children than it used to be when pupils took their dinner from home wrapped up in parcels to eat in classrooms or school yards.

In Lancaster schools where catering facilities were in demand, a central committee has provided the first equipment for both kitchen and dining room. Usually in a year or two the schemes have become self-supporting and provided for renewals in addition to current expenses.

Any profits made from the catering are used for giving meals to children whose parents cannot afford to pay for them and for adding to the amenities of the dining rooms.



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Attorneys Clash Over Questioning In Mitchell Case

Bergin Recalled to Repeat Details of Transaction in Copper Stocks

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 25—Sharp clashes between Mr. George Z. Medalie, U. S. Attorney, and Mr. Max D. Steuer, defense counsel, today marked the close of the second week of the trial of Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, former chairman of the Board of National City Bank, before Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard, on an income tax evasion charge.

The Government charges that Mr. Mitchell, by two sham sales of stock in 1929 and 1930, avoided income tax payments aggregating $858,429 for these years. The defense contends that the sales were made in good faith, although in connection with the first sale, book records of the transaction were faulty and no transfer stamps were affixed to the papers.

Recalling Mr. Daniel T. Bergin, office manager of Hornblower & Weeks, stock brokers, to the stand when court opened today, Mr. Medalie examined him in great detail on the involved transaction by which Mr. Mitchell sold 8500 shares of Anaconda Copper Mining Company stock on Dec. 26, 1930, to Mr. W. D. Thornton, president of Greene Cananea Copper Company, at $27 a share, aggregating $229,500.

Copper Sale Recalled

By this sale, Mr. Mitchell established a loss of $758,500 in his personal account for the year. The Government charges that Mr. Mitchell repurchased the 8500 shares of Anaconda stock from Mr. Thornton on May 4, 1931, at 25⅝, resulting in a loss of $3,409.82 to Mr. Thornton.

Clashes between the attorneys and objections from Mr. Steuer to the district attorney's questions occurred frequently throughout the morning session.

When Mr. Steuer asked the witness if his office had "sold 8500 shares of Anaconda on behalf of Mr. Mitchell," Mr. Medalie interposed. The question resulted in a conference of nearly half an hour between both counsels and Judge Goddard, the discussions being carried on in low tones out of hearing of the jury. Both stenographers were also called to the judge's desk to read various parts of the previous examination.

Mr. Medalie laid a great deal of emphasis on documents which he produced in evidence purporting to show that a dividend of $3,187.50 paid on the 8500 shares of Anaconda stock on May 18, 1931—after the Government charges Mr. Mitchell had repurchased them—went to Mr. Thornton.

The witness testified that he did not know who had given the order to Hornblower & Weeks to purchase the 8500 shares of Anaconda stock for Mr. Mitchell on May 4, 1931. A letter dated May 6, 1931, was produced from Mr. Mitchell relating to the transaction.

Steuer Enters Objections

"Did Mr. Mitchell indicate in that letter that he didn't know all about the transaction?" asked Mr. Medalie.

Mr. Steuer jumped to his feet immediately to object to the question.

"My objections to any question haven't anything to do with what the United States Attorney understands or fails to understand about the question," he said tartly. "I understand that it is an improper question.

"If the United States Attorney wishes to conduct a serious inquiry with me, I will take the challenge. If he wants the production of a document, he knows how to subpoena it.

"I do not want to know constantly what the United States Attorney claims. There isn't anything he wouldn't claim—"

"That statement is false," said Mr. Medalie in a low tone. "That statement is false."

The stenographer was requested to read the question again.

After listening to it, Judge Goddard said, "I think the question is proper. Overrule the objection."

Mr. Medalie questioned Mr. Bergin closely as to the exact date on which Hornblower and Weeks closed the account with Mr. Mitchell. The question arose because the statement, which was presumably sent to Mr. Mitchell when he purchased the stock on May 6, contained an item dated May 7.

Mr. Steuer brought out later that the May 7 item on the statement was a one-day interest charge which became due because the stock was not paid for on the day it was first sent to Mr. Mitchell—May 6.

Mr. Medalie made a great deal of items on documents he produced and entered in evidence which purported to show that although Mr. Thornton's account with Hornblower & Weeks was closed out on May 7, 1931, their client did not pay them a balance of $3415.02 which he owed them until May 23—several days after he had received the dividend check on the Anaconda stock, inclosed to him in a letter from J. P. Morgan & Co.

Mr. Steuer asked the witness questions aiming to establish that the Anaconda dividend had been declared "as of" an earlier date, when Mr. Thornton was actually in possession of the stock. The witness, however, replied that he was not informed as to the date on which the dividend had been declared.

Dry Candidates Lead On Repeal Ballot

Dry candidates to be voted upon at a special election on June 13 for the State Constitutional Convention will appear in first place on the ballot in every district throughout Massachusetts. The wet candidates will occupy second place on the ballot.

In an article in the Massachusetts Issue, official organ of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, it is pointed out that names are not important. Voters are urged to vote for only three candidates in each division.

Following is the list of dry candidates in each of the 15 congressional districts:

Against Repeal

1. William L. DuBois, West Stockbridge; Elizabeth R. Judd, Southampton; Verne Leslie Smith, Greenfield.
2. C. Wesley Hale, Springfield; S. Ralph Harlow, Northampton; Mary E. Woolley, South Hadley.
3. Flora M. Caldwell, Southbridge; Sadie M. Moulton, Clinton; Lucian D. Stedman, Gardner.
4. Florence L. Lawton and Amanda L. Peterson, Worcester; Robert C. Westenberg, Uxbridge.
5. Clara M. Burnes, Woburn; Fannie A. Sanderson, Littleton; Whitfield L. Tuck, Winchester.
6. Minnie C. Carr and Willard O. Wylie, Beverly; Frank N. Rand, Merrimac.
7. Stanley W. Hatch, Saugus; Jessie L. Leonard, Winthrop; Guy A. Newhall, Lynn.
8. Grace Bennett Allen, Medford; Edwin P. Bliss, Malden; E. Tallmadge Root, Somerville.
9. Alice M. Morton, Brookline; Sidney R. Porter, Newton; Elizabeth H. Tilton, Cambridge.
10. James Whitcomb Brougher, Charles L. Page, Robert M. Washburn, Boston.
11. Beryl I. Bartlett, George I. M. Hayes and George A. Paine, Chelsea.
12. John C. Lynch, Robert L. Webb and Edward L. Welsberg, Boston.
13. George W. Alden, Brockton; Claire H. Gurney and Alice G. Ropes, Quincy.
14. J. Frederick Barden, Taunton; William A. Bartlett, North Attleboro; Mary W. Hart, Fall River.
15. Adelaide M. Brown, Cohasset; Herbert N. Hinckley, Tisbury; Elizabeth H. Kelley, Yarmouth.

Mattern Clears Plane On World Solo Flight

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—James Mattern of San Angelo, Texas, has cleared his plane at the customhouse, the last official formality before he starts his projected solo flight around the world.

On the records of the customhouse today, in among clearings of tankers, freighters and passenger ships about to leave on ocean trails, is the notation that "Jimmie Mattern, master of the NR 869-R," has cleared his ship for Harbor Grace, N. F. Harbor Grace is the point at which Mattern leaves land behind him on the first stage of the eastward circling of the globe. Mr. Mattern has completed all his tests and is ready to leave as soon as the weather bureau says the word.

He hopes to get away well in advance of Mr. Wiley Post of Oklahoma City, who is also planning a solo world flight.

Dr. Davis Retires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 25—Dr. Boothe Davis, for 37 years president of Alfred University, at Alfred, N. Y., will retire July 1, according to announcement here. He will deliver the baccalaureate sermon to the senior class on Sunday, June 11.

Mayors Describe Plight of Cities To Government

Federal Aid Sought in Loans on Tax Warrants by the Treasury

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—A delegation of mayors today presented to congressional leaders a petition asking federal aid for American cities.

The delegation, representing the United States Conference of Mayors, consisted of Mayors Hoan of Milwaukee, Walmsley of New Orleans, Mahoney of Worcester, Mass., Holcombe of Houston, and Howse of Nashville, and called upon Vice-President Garner, Speaker Henry T Rainey and ranking members of the House Ways and Means Committee and the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

"We warn you," the petition said, "that if municipal credit is allowed to collapse all faith and credit in banks and industry will be undermined and collapse with it."

The mayors, in a militant mood, planned to confer this afternoon with officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and to send a committee before the Senate Finance Committee tomorrow.

"We did not cause the economic depression," the petition said. "We are not responsible for the utter inability of thousands of our citizens to pay their taxes. We are not responsible for the 15,000,000 willing people who would work could they but find it. We are not responsible for the closing of the doors of legitimate credit in our faces.

"This situation is nothing more than a national calamity requiring national action. Just one year ago many of you believed we were extravagant in our statement when he said people were destitute; today, all of the $300,000,000 you provided in response to our demands is gone. Then we were right. We knew the cause because we had to look into the faces of the people out of work and in dire circumstance.

"Now, for a few millions of dollars our cities can be saved, our employees can be paid, our health, welfare, educational, fire and police services can be continued, our credit can be maintained, and we can be tided over the only serious emergency that has ever confronted the American city.

"If this is not done we warn you that the collapse of municipal credit will ultimtaely affect the entire credit structure of the country including the credit of the United States Government."

Specifically, the mayors seek to borrow from the national Treasury at a low interest rate up to 75 per cent on tax anticipation warrants for 1933 and up to 50 per cent of tax delinquencies up to 1932, the loans to be repaid in two years.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, president of the conference, and other executives expressed belief that unless such assistance was forthcoming the cities could no longer function.

Second Morgan Stock 'Gift' Is Disclosed

(Continued from Page 1)

000; railroad bonds, $1,845,639,300; public utilities, $1,074,750,000; industrial company bonds and preferred stock, $578,297,000; municipal bonds, $160,000,000, and railroad holding company bonds, $133,000,000.

Mr. Whitney declared the Alleghany stock had been distributed at $20 a share "out of friendship."

Asked by Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan, if there had not been "other motives" Mr. Whitney demanded his meaning.

"Didn't you want them to reciprocate?" asked Senator Couzens.

Mr. Whitney warmly denied this.

"That is the most altruistic motive I ever heard of," responded Senator Couzens.

"What was your motive in permitting Mr. John J. Raskob to subscribe to 2000 shares?" asked Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel.

No Ulterior Motive

Mr. Whitney again denied any ulterior motives. Mr. Pecora thereupon read into the record a letter from Mr. Raskob, dated Palm Beach, Fla., as of Feb. 4, 1929, profusely thanking Mr. Whitney for the many courtesies of "you and your firm, of which the opportunity to subscribe to these shares is one," and concluding, "I sincerely hope the future offers opportunities for me to reciprocate."

"Right after the election!" remarked Senator Thomas P. Gore (D.) of Oklahoma.

"And how about the 3000 shares offered to Mr. Joseph Nutt, treasurer of the Republican National Committee?" asked Mr. Pecora.

Subsequent questioning brought out that favors had been distributed about equally among leaders of both political parties.

Laughter occurred when Senator James F. Byrnes (D.) of South Carolina demanded why Mr. Nutt had been offered 1000 more shares than the Democratic leader.

"Why, the Republicans won the 1928 election!" said a voice in the committee amid laughter.

Went Down List of Friends

Mr. Pecora went down the list of prominent politicians including Charles D. Hilles, New York Republican leader, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, and others, demanding in each case at whose suggestion among the Morgan partners these "friends of the firm" had been included.

The inquiry had been shifted to the biggest hall in the Senate office building in order to accommodate the throngs seeking admission. Even so, the chamber was soon packed and the audience stood in the rear and jammed the entrance.

A clash occurred early in the hearing between Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, and Mr. John W. Davis, Morgan counsel, over the introduction of letters allegedly sent out by the Morgan firm in connection with the distribution of "ground floor" stock to friends of the banking house.

Mr. Pecora charged that he had been hampered in his examination of the Morgan books and records. In particular, he said, the Morgan firm refused to let his examiners stay until midnight at the firm's Wall Street office in the course of the preliminary search of records.

Mr. Davis answered the charge at length and asserted every facility had been accorded the federal agents, but that it was not deemed advisable to keep Morgan employees at work till midnight each night.

Questioning of Morgan Interesting to London

LONDON, May 25 (AP)—The questioning of Mr. J. P. Morgan in the Washington investigation stirred great interest today in the British press, rivaling the attention given the Geneva disarmament crised.

Whether Mr. Morgan referred to his personal income tax return in testifying that he had paid his income tax in England, or whether he meant the Morgan Company returns, was not clear in reports received here.

An income tax authority said that individual returns under the British law take no account of either profits or losses in such transactions as stock exchange deals. Income tax returns are confidential and there are no means of knowing here how much income tax Mr. Morgan has paid in England.

Davis Explains Loan

GENEVA, May 25 (AP)—Mr. Norman H. Davis, American representative at the Disarmament Conference, yesterday authorized the following statement about the mentioning of his name in the J. P. Morgan inquiry in Washington.

"About two years ago I borrowed approximately $50,000 from the Morgan Company against full collateral. I have been paying it off and the reason why it has not been fully paid is that I have had heavy private expenditures in connection with my work for the Government."

Leader of Baptists Praises Roosevelt; North-South Unite

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Dr. C. Oscar Johnson, president of the Northern Baptists, wants another Franklin D. Roosevelt to lead his church through hard times.

Keynoting a convention whose theme is "The Present Challenge," Dr. Johnson today said:

"We must have in our situation something akin to the daring courage, the business sagacity, the political acumen, the wholesome confidence of his fellow men, the straightforward frankness, the readiness of attack, which has been evidenced by that veritable human dynamo residing in the White House, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Dr. Johnson added this sort of leadership "vested in some Moses and directed toward our present denominational distress" would "right early have us on our way out of our Egypt."

Enthusiastically singing, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," Northern and Southern Baptists yesterday joined in a general handshaking to symbolize the bridging of the slavery split of 1845.

"Now forget the North and South, you Rebels and you Yanks, and shake hands with your neighbors," said Dr. M. E. Dodd, president of the Southern Baptist Convention. Dr. Dodd, for the South, and Dr. C. Oscar Johnson, head of the northern organization, earlier set the example by clasping hands across what Dr. Dodd termed "an imaginary Mason-Dixon Line."

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Lovers of the unusual in film entertainment will be glad to hear that the Fine Arts Theater, closed for the last two weeks, will reopen Monday. The bill for the first week will contain two British films, "The Cry of the World" and "The Dreyfus Case," both of course in English. For the following week, "Mädchen in Uniform" has been secured.

So popular have the performances of the Hans Wiener Dance Group at the Symphony Hall Pops proved that a third appearance has been arranged for this evening. The program will be found elsewhere in these columns. Sunday evening Mr. Fiedler will offer the second symphonic program of the season, made up of music by Russian composers, with Tchaikovsky featured. The first Artists' Night at the Pops will be held Monday evening, and the first Gypsy Night Wednesday, with Elsie Patay, gypsy cimbalon player, and Lefa Lavanoff, gypsy dancer.

Pinchot Approves Bill For Unemployment Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., May 25—The sum of $18,000,000 was made available this week for unemployment relief when Gov. Gifford Pinchot approved the bill of Senator H. B. Scott (R.), of Centre, appropriating that sum for the 1933-35 biennium. This money, to be provided from the general fund of the State, is expected to be matched by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The State has no other funds in sight for relief prior to the November election, when the people will vote on a proposed constitutional amendment providing for the $25,000,000 bond issue, at least $20,000,000 of which will be used for relief purposes.

The Scott Act provides that the $18,000,000 be given to the State Emergency Relief Board which has been handling the relief appropriations and federal aid funds through the county relief boards.

Judgments of $158,631 Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., May 25—Judgments amounting to $158,631 were awarded yesterday against John A. Deery, convicted president of the closed Salem Trust Company, and his relatives, in the Salem civil superior court, as the result of suits brought by Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner. Though it is stated by the Deery counsel that he is unable to pay the loans, Mr. Guy believes that he will be able to collect the full amount.

Federal Financing by Liquor Taxes Draws Questions From Woman Drys

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington, May 25

FOUR questions concerning the morality of financing a public-works program by the repeal of prohibition were addressed to Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, Director of the Budget, today, by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement, and Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Education Against Alcohol.

"Is a government that approves financing a bond issue from revenue derived from that which debauches the people acting on sound economic theory?" the women asked.

"Is not such revenue socially wrong because derived from a traffic which causes poverty, crime and broken homes?

"Can a party that urges such revenue be longer called the 'Party of vision'?

"Does not such a call put the cry of the underworld for beer and whisky above the cry of the underprivileged for bread?"

Roosevelt Meets Japan's Delegate In Private Parley

Grave Problems Between Two Nations Up for 'Neighborly Talk'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24—Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, Japan's special envoy to the United States, and Mr. Eigo Fukai, vice-governor of the Bank of Japan, sat down with President Roosevelt and a distinguished company to a White House luncheon today after which the President and Viscount Ishii withdrew for private discussion.

Not since September, 1931, when the Manchurian occupation began, have such highly placed leaders of the two countries been able to have a heart-to-heart talk. Need for exchange of views of this nature has long been manifest, but until now it has not been possible. With Japanese troops at the walls of Peiping, the moment for discussion has come.

Arriving in Washington yesterday, Viscount Ishii declared he was ready to discuss any topic the President might care to bring up. "We shall gladly consider with the President and the Secretary of State whatever matters may be deemed necessary to consider. We are invited guests and are at the service of the host," he said.

"We have come, not to negotiate, much less to bargain. We have come to talk things over in a neighborly spirit."

Viscount Ishii envisaged the serious political problems between the United States and Japan by saying that although few economic and financial problems disturbed relations of the two countries "this does not mean that there are no problems between the two nations. But with the will on each side to appreciate the other's difficulties there is no reason why harmony cannot be obtained. It is our sincere desire to establish accord with America and to contribute our share toward recovery and recuperation of the world."

The conciliatory attitude displayed by Viscount Ishii in his first Washington contacts, as well as the quick financial comprehension of Mr. Fukai, boded well for frank and helpful talks.

On political matters, however, Viscount Ishii, on his arrival, expressed considerable reserve. He would not agree with President Roosevelt's definition of an aggressor as that power whose troops were on the territory of another state. Instead, he said the problem was much more complicated and differed in different parts of the world. He indicated an equal difficulty in accepting Washington's definition of aggressive weapons, and claimed that Japan is weak in such weapons.

While the Japanese negotiation begins at the White House there comes official word from President Roosevelt that another phase of the purely internal or nationalist campaign for recovery can go ahead. This is the import tax on articles upon which a processing tax applies to domestic producers. The tax, set up in the farm bill, was originally held by the President to be a violation of the tariff truce.

But London amendments to the truce limit that restriction only to a status quo, and the import tax is held to maintain the same rate of duty as before, without discriminating between foreign and domestic producer.

No further announcements can yet be made about the American delegation for London, although the party leaves New York a week from today. Nevertheless, preparatory meetings continue busily, and a good deal of last-minute packing is obviously in order.

Knitwear Makers Open Offices in Washington

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Mr. R. A. Cheney, secretary of the American Knitwear Manufacturers' Association, has engaged offices here, it was learned today, and plans to work here in formulating a coördination plan for knitwear manufacturers of the country.

Mr. Cheney, associates said, has been working here for several days. He was in New York today. It was learned he planned to move headquarters of the association here from Bolton, S. C., where the association moved recently from Utica, N. Y.

Publishers Awarded Damages

Judge Elisha H. Brewster yesterday issued a permanent injunction against the College Tutoring Bureau of Cambridge and awarded four publishing firms damages of $1000. The bureau has been selling to Harvard and Radcliffe students copies or abridgments of various copyrighted textbooks. The publishing houses who brought suit were Houghton Mifflin Company, Ginn & Co., Macmillan Company, and Harper & Brothers. Judge Brewster ordered destroyed copies and equipment seized some months ago by the United States Marshal.

More Goods From Warehouse

Withdrawals by ultimate consignees of wool, cotton, leather, sugar and other raw materials from Boston bonded warehouses the week ended May 20 had aggregate value of $467,675, making it the largest week in more than a year.

Big Industry Bill Leaves Door Open To Sales Tax Plan

Enters House Shutting Out All Other Opportunities to Amend

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24 — Solutions to several obstacles to House progress on President Roosevelt's gigantic industry recovery bill were approaching today and it appeared that the causes of yesterday's delay would be removed by nightfall and the measure ready for debate tomorrow.

First, the bill was brought into the House under an ironclad special rule shutting out all opportunities to amend with the exception of a single motion to substitute a manufacturers' sales tax for the $221,000,000 combination income, dividend and gasoline tax schedule intended to service the $3,300,000,000 public works bond issue.

Debate will last all day tomorrow and the final vote on the most sweeping and most important piece of legislation in the Roosevelt recovery program will be taken Friday.

Delay in the Rules Committee was occasioned by the doubts of Representative E. E. Cox (D.) of Georgia, as to the constitutionality of the revolutionary industrial control features of the measure. Today, however, the full Democratic membership was on hand to assure a majority for the rigid type of rule essential to prompt action in the House.

Disappointment of the oil bloc over the refusal of the Ways and Means Committee to include an oil industry plan in the bill was largely allayed today by a proposal of several senators from oil-producing states to take up the plan in the Senate and affix it to the bill over there, in which case it would require only concurrence of House conferees when the measure reaches that stage.

While Republican opposition was admittedly not backed by sufficient votes to seriously delay the measure, some trouble for Democratic leaders was presaged when the Republican leader, Bertrand H. Snell of New York, opened a sharp attack on the tax features, complaining against its expansion from a strictly relief measure into a general tax bill by providing for continuance of over $480,000,000 worth of existing "nuisance" taxes for an additional year.

The provision for increasing the already high income tax rates, from 4 per cent to 6 per cent and from 8 per cent to 10 per cent, is also building a considerable backfire, while the oil bloc is up in arms against the proposed increase in the gasoline tax of three-fourths of one per cent.

It was the theory that the Ways and Means Committee could hardly have found a tax schedule more damaging to the great "white collar" class, which may yet make its power felt in Congress. Admittedly there are many members who would prefer the sales tax, but are unable to support it because of campaign commitments.

Mr. Snell was amused at the increase in the levy on small incomes unaccompanied by any increase in surtaxes, inheritance taxes or gift taxes.

"The Democrats have been howling for years that it was the Republican policy to protect the rich and soak the poor," he said. "Now the Democrats seem to be doing exactly that."

Milk Dealers Confer To Discuss Price Rise

Whether a 1-cent a quart increase in the delivered price of milk in Greater Boston will be passed on to consumers was being discussed today by milk dealers throughout the city. This action follows the granting to producers of a 1-cent a quart rise for their milk, effective May 29.

The price advance to producers was decided at a meeting last night of the Consolidated Dairies and a large chain store group. Producer organizations will receive 6 cents a quart, while the increase, if passed to consumers, will mean a home delivered price of 11 cents a quart and a store price of 9 cents.

New York Citizens Develop New Plan For Cutting Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 25—The John P. O'Brien-Tammany mayoralty has before it today a 3000-word plan which experts of the Citizens' Budget Commission have developed with a view to showing the city administration how New York's credit may be restored by means of a balanced budget and calling for a 10 per cent cut in the tax rate and a saving of $56,000,000 in the city's cost sheet.

The plan summarized by the commission follows: Extension of time to pay tax arrearages over a five-year period; earmarking receipts from tax arrears to pay off the city's short-term securities issued against those arrears; popularization of sale of "baby bonds" and possible increase in penalties if current taxes are not paid promptly.

Retrenchments amounting to $56,000,000 through reducing exempt jobs, cutting useless civil service jobs, keeping vacancies open, temporary suspension of salary increases, combining into two sound pension systems the 12 pension systems now operated by the city, putting city ferries on a business basis, utilizing the free surplus in the rapid transit fund and making the city subways carry their own debt service.

New revenues of $43,000,000 by charging tolls on East River bridges, taxing taxicab traffic, increasing ferry and water rates, charging tuition fees for city colleges and fees for special services, taxing co-partnerships and unincorporated businesses and taxing through the State all transit fares.

Haverford Applicants Show Big Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 24—In spite of the fact that enrollments have decreased in many colleges as much as from 5 to 15 per cent, Haverford College, near here, already has a third more acceptable applicants for next year than can be admitted, according to an announcement of Dr. W. W. Comfort, president of the college.

In the general information tests which the American Council on Education conduct annually, Haverford freshmen have held first place for the past five years. Discussing this, Dr. Comfort said that it is not the aim of the college to seek intellectual prodigies, but well-balanced youths who have gained some idea of what they want and are willing to work for it. The coming year will begin the second century of Haverford's history as a college.

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Concord Warden Blames 'System' For Recent Riots

Major Dee Says Reformatory Is Not Functioning as Intended

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., May 25—After a week of investigation of the cause of two riots among 1060 inmates of Concord reformatory last week, Maj. Michael J. Dee, warden, ascribes the outbreaks to "the system."

The statement by Major Dee focuses public attention once more upon the disturbance which the public generally believed had been settled with the singling out for special discipline of a dozen or so "ringleaders" of the recent uprising.

"The whole system is wrong," Major Dee declared. And just to emphasize what an old offender the system is, he asserted that its bad record can be traced way back to the time of its inception in 1884.

Major Dee made it plain that the system whereby judges sentence hardened criminals to Concord instead of other penal institutions has impeded the sort of work for which the Concord institution was intended. "We call this a reformatory and that's what it should be," he said. "But the system has made it a penitentiary. It has given us material that is extremely difficult to reform." About 40 per cent of the men are hardened criminals, the warden says, and instead of being sent to prison, they have been sentenced to the reformatory for terms "so long they are reckless and ready for anything." Men nearing 30 years of age are being sent there for terms as long as 18 years, it is said.

Major Dee's frank indictment of the system which he has observed from his superintendent's post for 26 years reaffirms the opinion recently voiced by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick in sentencing two youths to the house of correction for burglary. In complying with the appeal of Mr. Hugh A. Cregg, district attorney, that the convicted youths be sent to some institution other than Concord reformatory, Judge Fosdick agreed that the institution does not reform.

Judge, district attorney and warden all agreed on one thing—the failure of the Concord reformatory as an agency for reforming youthful lawbreakers. They see in the recent attempted delivery, in which practically the entire prison population participated, indisputable evidence that the Concord reformatory is actually a school for crime.

In exposing as the real culprit the system which permits delinquent and misguided youths to mingle with mature criminals, Major Dee implies that the ringleaders of last week's riots were merely tools for that old offender. The situation emphasizes the injustice of confining youthful, petty lawbreakers in an environment dominated by hardened criminals inflamed into resentful and ugly moods by the long terms they are forced to face.

Subjecting them to the demoralizing influences of the hardened, repeated offenders is not giving the young fellows an even break. Given the proper environment with the right amount of healthy work and play, such boys would find fewer obstructions in the reshaping of their course. There would be no room for misguided thinking in youthful minds already filled with honest activity.

Now that the real offender has been exposed, the way to meet the problem appears to be opening up. District Attorney Cregg has appealed to the counsel of the convicted boy burglars whom Judge Fosdick refused to remand to Concord. The boys' lawyer is a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He has been asked to use his influence to have a state institution constructed where young men could be sent for minor offenses. Judge Fosdick highly approves. It would be a reformatory that reforms. It appears that it is up to the lawyer and his legislative colleagues—providing public opinion does its part and backs them up.

Australian Blacks Display Skill In Modern Handiwork

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—At the Fisheries and Fauna Exhibition held recently at the Melbourne Town Hall, there was a stall devoted to the display of work done by Australian aboriginals.

Through the efforts of the Citizens' Education Fellowship and various missionary organizations, knowledge of these people and their peculiar needs is being more widely disseminated among the whites. In Victoria, where the whole black population numbers only about 50 persons, the average citizen thinks little about those who were originally in possession of the continent, and are now relegated to government reserves, where they receive instruction and a certain amount of technical training in handicrafts.

Noticeable among the bags, baskets, raffia brooches, and dozens of other useful articles displayed on the stall, were beautifully-woven rugs made by full-blooded "gins"—aboriginal women—at the Mount Margaret Mission Station in West Australia. The wool is produced there by Angora goats—about the only animals the district will support—and woven and made up entirely by the blacks.

It is noteworthy that in the forced development of their civilization, the agricultural and pastoral stage has been skipped; they have passed from a stone age to an age of industry almost at a bound. Agriculture has been practically impossible for them as, since the advent of the white man from whom they could learn to cultivate the soil systematically, they have been generally restricted to ill-watered and unsuitable land.

Bringing America's Geological Past to the Surface

Photographs by Courtesy of Union Oil Company of California to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PETROLEUM EXPERTS STUDY FOSSIL REMAINS AS AN AID TO DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTIVE FIELDS

Left—First Step in Exploring Oil-Bearing Strata: Starting Core Drill at the Surface. Center—Samples of Tiny Shells Which Paleontologists Estimate to Be Millions of Years Old and Which Simplify the Location of Wells. Right—Forcing Core From the Bit by Pneumatic Pressure. The Material Is Caught in the Long Pans the Operator Is Holding and Stored in Order as Actual Record of the Rocks Pierced by the Drill.

Burden on World Of Unwise Debts Told to Rotarians

Speakers at Scarborough Point Out Barriers to Sound Economics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH, Eng.—Coöperation of business communities and their leaders was stated to be a vital factor in world recovery, by Mr. H. E. Galloway, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in his presidential address at the fourteenth annual conference of the Rotary International Association of Great Britain and Ireland, held here recently.

The world was weary of attempts to solve the trade recession, solely by the science of economics, continued Mr. Galloway. Industry was tired of being the cat's-paw of political haggling. Debts within reason were a burden to be honorably borne, but debt gone mad meant ruin to the world. The real barriers between nations were no longer oceans, rivers or mountain ranges, but, he said, debts, tariffs and fear.

Nearly 3000 members attending included Mr. Clinton P. Anderson, Albuquerque, N. M., president of Rotary International; Dr. Otto Bohler, Vienna, president of the European Advisory Committee; Mr. Rudolf Herrmann, the secretary for Czechoslovakia, and other overseas visitors.

Prince George told the conference that within the last year he had visited many parts of England, and had been able to see for himself the useful work being done by Rotarians.

Mr. Anderson spoke of America's changed attitude to world problems. America, he said, was trying to assume its world responsibilities, but this attempt was being made at a difficult time when nationalism seemed to be running strongest in many lands.

Almost overnight, the vigorous leadership of a new President, continued Mr. Anderson, had made America world conscious. America had seen some of its industrial giants go crashing to the ground, and had witnessed the collapse of its financial programs one after another. But America had lost its "curse of overconfidence," and today was a sober nation, he declared.

Fossils Tell Oil Geologists Secrets of Buried Treasure

Paleontology Serves as Silent Partner of Industry in Many Petroleum Fields—History of Ages Revealed in Drilling Rock Formations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Paleontology—the study of fossils—has left its secluded corner in the museum to aid petroleum geologists in their search for new supplies of crude oil, and is the silent but learned partner of industry in practically all important oil fields today.

It is as an historian of the rocks that the paleontologist works, for fossils are one of the signs used to determine the presence of formations in the earth's crusts believed by geologists to have been laid down in various past ages. Where certain of these formations exist, deposits of oil can be anticipated, and it is the paleontologist's job to find them.

The different periods in the earth's history, marked by enormous time intervals, are known by the presence of characteristic forms of animal life, many of which left telltale records behind them. In California the rock formations from the Pliocene (6,000,000 years) through the Miocene (12,000,000 years) and the Oligocene (16,000,000 years) to the Eocene (20,000,000 years) contribute most of the oil produced. These fields are only youngsters! In Texas, Oklahoma, and many other parts of the world, oil is being taken from beds believed to be many millions of years older than any known here.

Wells Two Miles Deep

When you drive to a gasoline station and fill your motor tank with fuel, it may not occur to you that a tremendous technical job has been completed in determining the character of rocks and sand producing that oil. Oil wells are sometimes two miles deep. It is obvious that one cannot go down into the well to see what sort of rocks the drill is biting through, so petroleum engineers do the only thing possible: They take out the inside of the hole and look at it.

In other words, to see the rock exactly as it is underground, a hollow pipe called a core barrel is fastened on the drill, which, according to Mr. Earl B. Noble, geologist, Union Oil Company of California, then cuts a core of rock "somewhat analagous to the little piece of dough that your mother cuts out of the center of a doughnut."

This little cylinder of rock, about two inches in diameter, is then catalogued in metal trays according to the depth from which it was taken. It is enormously important in the successful development of an oil field. Practically all of the wells drilled in California during the last 10 or 12 years have been "cored."

Rock Samples Catalogued

The paleontologist is then called to look over the catalogue of rock samples. He examines them in considerable detail, first with a hand lens and later with a microscope. The larger fossils, wood fragments, fish scales and rocks are easily identified, but an abundance of smaller fossils that look like tiny pin points to the naked eye are not so easily discerned. They are usually foraminifera or diatoms, and are quite as useful as the larger specimens. They are mounted on slides, carefully studied, and the age of the rock determined through a system of classification.

Shells and many other interesting things are brought to the surface by the cores. In some wells fish scales, sea urchins and pieces of lignite coal are in great abundance. Shark teeth, crab claws, work borings and fossil firsh also are found. Even ripple marks, mud cracks, rain marks in mud are all so well preserved as to be easily recognized.

One of the valuable results of core study is the determination of "marker" zones which indicate that the well is approaching the oil beds. When the driller reaches this level he knows exactly how much further he must go to reach oil sand, and thus is able to make plans for "bringing in" the well without loss through gushers and with accurate use of his machinery.

Correlation of Layers

By a careful study of the rocks in scattered areas, the paleontologist is able to correlate rock layers, or groups of rock layers, containing distinct fossils from one area to another even though these areas may be ten or several hundred miles apart.

With this information the student of fossils is then able materially to assist the field geologist in his conclusions as to whether a shale formation in a new area under investigation is the same as one in a distant oil-producing district which is regarded as the original source of the oil or whether another near by sandstone is actually a continuation of the same porous sandstone which contains and yields the oil being produced in that distinct field.

With this information, the geologist is then in a better position to make recommendations for drilling, and the drillers are in a more favorable position for sending their machinery deep into the earth. Thus some of the risks attendant upon mining oil are obviated, and the consumer benefits through a decline in the cost of oil production.

Bulgar School Cost Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Due to budget economies, the cost to Bulgaria of university education is rapidly decreasing. In 1927 the state spent 11,570 levs or about $90 for each of its 4000 university students. Last year, as a result of a 43 per cent budget cut, the state expended 3850 levs, about $30, on each of the 6670 students.

Anhwei Effects Quick Stoppage Of Poppy Farms

Cultivation Comes to an End in One Year as Local Authorities Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—That opium cultivation in China is not a "necessary evil" and can be stopped completely when and where the authorities desire has been proved this spring in Anhwei Province, which has come completely under control of the Government at Nanking after several years of rule by the militarist, Gen. Chen Tiao-yuen.

A British missionary resident in the interior of Anhwei, reports: "Under Chen's rule, as much as one-fourth of the good land in Anhwei was devoted to opium culture. Last year Hofei Hsien and Chao Hsien (counties), were especially heavy producers. This year the writer has not seen the poppy growing anywhere. Eradication of the poppy seems to be a comparatively easy matter once the powers which control the district desire to have it done."

Opium suppression, as this and other examples have proved, is dependent entirely upon local rulers, usually military rulers. In some instances militarists not only permit but compel growth of the poppy, from which they obtain a large profit. Such was the case in Jehol under Gen. Tang Yu-lin. In other instances, as in Anhwei today, sincere officials, military and civil, have taken seriously the Government's order prohibiting opium cultivation, and have succeeded in a single season in carrying out the order.

Japan to Place Meiji Monument In Many Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Plans are under way for making virtually all Japan "one great shrine to preserve the memory of the Emperor Meiji."

The Society for the Preservation of Landmarks Associated with Meijitenno, in coöperation with the governors of prefectures and education bureaus, has started a survey of shrines, temples and inns throughout the country which were visited by the great ruler—known as "the Father of Modern Japan"—and plans to erect suitable monuments in each spot.

The movement is under supervision of the Ministry of Education and it is expected that the survey will require five or six years because of the great number of places visited by the Emperor during his travels.

When the survey is completed a book will be issued with photographs of the historic spots and descriptions of the monuments, plaques and other landmarks erected to commemorate his travels.

The Emperor Meiji, known during his life as Mutsuhito, ruled Japan for more than half a century during the period in which the hermit nation opened by Admiral Perry of the United States Navy grew into the modern Far Eastern Empire. He is revered by Japanese as the greatest Emperor in the long history of the nation and as the man who united the warring clans of feudal days into the closely knit nation of today.

Australia Shows Decided Increase In Employment

Corresponding Gain Made in Financial Condition of Commonwealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Statistics prepared by the Commonwealth statistician show that early in 1933 the unemployment percentage was lower than at any time since the first quarter of 1931. The percentage of unemployed at the beginning of the present year was 26.5, as compared with 25.8 per cent at the beginning of 1931 and 30 per cent in the second half of 1932.

These figures mean that since the second quarter of 1932 nearly 40,000 men have been reabsorbed into industry. The percentage of unemployed in key industries are: Wood and furniture group, 36.2; engineering, 30.2; food and drink, 16.6; clothing, 17.1; books and printing, 15.8; other manufacturing, 37.8; building, 38.7; mining and quarrying, 29.1; transport, 27.1; miscellaneous, 19.1. Each of these percentages shows a marked decrease on previous figures.

The Commonwealth financial position has improved correspondingly. Customs revenue was £4,000,000 better than the estimate for nine months of the 1932-33 financial year; sales tax and income tax collections are better than anticipated and expenditure is lower.

After making provision for £3,500,000 tax remission, announced since the last budget, the Commonwealth surplus for the full financial year will not be less than £2,000,000. This is a remarkable recovery, seeing that two years ago the Commonwealth found itself faced with a deficit of £19,000,000. Heroic measures were then adopted to stop the drift.

Taxation was increased, interest and public service salaries and wages were reduced and every possible economy was enforced. The result is that Australia has climbed rapidly out of the trough of the trade recession, and unless there is another collapse of world prices will soon find itself well back on the road to prosperity.

Early steps taken to meet the changed circumstances caused by a 40 per cent reduction in the national income and a succession of remarkably good seasons are responsible.

Chile Gets Washington Picture

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 25 (By U. P.)—Mr. William S. Culbertson, United States Ambassador to Chile, has presented a portrait of George Washington to the Government on the centenary of the Chilean constitution of 1833.

Astronomers Just Getting to Know What a Big Place That Sky Really Is

PASADENA, Calif., May 24 (AP)—Dr. Adriaan Van Maanen, studying near-by stars, said today he and other astronomers have found only 40 close enough for their light, which travels 186,284 miles per second, to reach the earth in less than 12 years.

But eight of the 440 stars are visible to the naked eye and 11 of them have been discovered in the past decade. Dr. Van Maanen said there probably are four times as many stars in the heavens as have been discovered.

Addressing a group of fellow astronomers at the Carnegie Institution's Mount Wilson observatory, he said he divided the nearer reaches of space into three "shells" using the sun, which is but eight "light minutes" from the earth and counted as one of the 40 nearest stars, as the center.

The first shell covered an area represented by the distance light would travel in every direction from the sun in 16 years. The second shell added another 16 years and the third 32. The 100-inch telescope, largest in use, had enabled him to discover many new stars, he said.

"In the second shell, which is seven times as large as the first, we should have found 280 stars," said Dr. Van Maanen, "but we have found only 100. The third shell is 56 times as large as the first and should have at least 2240 stars, but only 478 have been found.

"There is no reason to believe there are a great many more stars grouped closely about us than in an area of similar size farther away. It seems more likely that because of their dimness we see fewer stars as the distance increases."

Dr. Van Maanen said six pairs of "twink" or double stars, one revolving around the other, were found in the inner shell, and there was one set of triplets and a system of five stars.

'Medium Sort of In-Between Tariffs' Needed, 10-Year-Old Tells President

PHILADELPHIA, May 24 (AP) — What 10-year-old Anne Caner thinks this country needs is "medium sort of in-between tariffs," and she's the proud possessor of documentary evidence that the Roosevelt Administration agrees with her.

Tariffs, which she had been reading about in school, kept Anne awake nights so she wrote to President Roosevelt about them. She received a reply May 22 from Sidney Morgan, secretary of the Tariff Commission, calling her a good citizen and telling her lots about the vexing problem.

The letter was accompanied by a stack of books and pamphlets which Anne intends to read "as soon as I get a dictionary."

Telling Anne that her "medium sort of in-between" tariffs are "just what we are all looking for," Secretary Morgan said losing sleep over the subject is "nothing to be alarmed about."

"Many older people have had the same experience," he wrote.

Anne's letter, which neither of her parents knew she had written, began:

"I am 10 years old and I'm in the fifth grade. At the school I go to we have weekly readers. In one of them I read about tariffs.

"I haven't slept very well because they're all I can think of. Now I'll begin. If we have high tariffs, business will become worse. On the other hand, if we have low tariffs every country will be trading and things will be better, but! Soon the countries will be wanting to trade but can't, why? Because they all will have the same things to trade. There! What will be done then? Business will be worse than ever.

"I think medium sort of in-between tariffs ought to be had. What do you think? (You may think this letter the funniest thing in the world but I mean business.)

"Your humble servant,
"Anne Caner.

"P. S. Hoping to hear fron you in the future."

Japanese to Revive Port Arthur Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAIREN, Manchuria — After 11 years of somnolent existence as a "historic spot," Port Arthur has been revived as a base for the Japanese navy. Rear-Admiral Tsuda, commander of the second overseas squadron, has been appointed commander of the base.

The Japanese Navy Department, in announcing the revival, stated that the Sino-Japanese conflict had increased the need of protecting the Japanese residents along the coasts of Manchuria and North China, and Port Arthur afforded the best base for this purpose.

Port Arthur was built by Tzarist Russia as a naval base. It was the scene of a decisive battle in the Russo-Japanese War. Accessible in an hour over charming motor roads from Dairen, it has been visited by all tourists coming to Dairen.

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The Young Folks' Page

Twenty-Four Hours

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

[In Three Parts]

Part I

THE clock slowly chimed the hour as Alec and Ken passed the old church and made their way toward a bench that stood on the village Green.

Sitting down heavily they dropped their knapsacks and bundles on the ground at their feet and stared ahead of them in a weary, disinterested way.

"And what are we going to do now?" Alec asked at length.

A lamplighter was moving down the road along which they had come, pausing at an occasional lamp post, poking the end of his long stick into the glass, and leaving a zigzag trail of golden stars behind him.

"It would be beastly to beg," said Ken, "but I simply must have something to eat."

Alec looked about him at the cottages and few little shops, and at a building half hidden by trees.

"There's a decent-looking house over there," he said, "I'll take the things along and have one more try. If they turn me down, we'll have to think of something else."

He picked up one of the bundles from the ground and opened it. It contained an assortment of beautifully carved wooden birds, tinted in natural colors, and balancing, in lifelike attitudes, on small wooden stands, shaped to represent trunks and branches of trees.

Carefully the boy placed them one by one on a shallow tray.

"I'll put the magpie in the front," he said, "it generally attracts attention."

Ken didn't speak. He watched the movements in silence, and as Alec went off across the grass propped his elbows up on his knees and dropped his head into his hands.

A Long Week

He was utterly weary and dispirited. Seven days ago—seven days! they seemed more like seven years—he and Alec had left the north of England in an attempt to walk to London. For months they had tried in vain to market their goods in the little town where they lived, and having come to an end of their resources had decided to make their way to London where they hoped their carving would be better appreciated.

Each day they had tramped from town to town, selling the carved birds when they could in order to get food and a night's lodging; but things had grown harder as the days went by, and they now found themselves many miles from the nearest town and without a penny piece between them.

Since breakfast, when they had shared a currant bun and an apple, they had eaten nothing and had walked a considerable distance. Now it was past five and night was coming on. There was no prospect of food and no place in which to sleep.

Ken lifted his head. Alec was already returning, and he saw by the way he walked that he had had no success.

The boy put the tray down on the bench and sat down beside Ken.

"We won't beg," he said, "but we'll barter. Bartering is an old and honorable profession as they taught us at school, and we'll try it now. We'll take the magpie over to that small grocery establishment and see if the grocer will give us some food in exchange for it. Come on."

They picked up their bundles and, crossing the Green, pushed their way through the door, which tinkled merrily to warn the shopkeeper of their approach.

Mr. Fairie was a roundabout man with a white apron, and he smiled encouragingly from his side of the counter as the boys approached.

Alec placed the magpie before him and spoke hastily.

"Can you let us have some bread and butter in exchange for this bird?" he asked.

The grocer looked at him in a puzzled way.

"Bread and butter?" he repeated, for ideas came to him slowly.

"Yes," said Alec, "that's what we want. You keep the bird and we take the food."

"But I'm not wanting a bird," Mr. Fairie expostulated. "Haven't you any money?"

"No," said Alec, "if we had we would buy what we want in the usual way."

Mr. Fairie looked at the bird and thought heavily.

"Of course, it might do to stand on the Magpie Floor Polish tins in the window," he said slowly, and twisted the bird round in his hands. "Where did you get it?" he asked.

Two Hungry Lads

"My friend made it," said Alec, indicating Ken. "We have a lot of birds for sale, but just at the moment we should be glad to exchange one for some food—we're very hungry, you see—" He broke off suddenly, as he saw that a woman had come in and was waiting to be served.

When Mr. Fairie had filled her basket he turned and said. "All right, lads. I'll wrap you up a loaf and some butter, and I'll put you in a packet of chocolate as well. How's that?"

It was getting dusk by the time they left the shop. They stood in the doorway for a minute or two wondering which way to go. Mr. Fairie was already busy in his slow way of arranging his new possessions on a pyramid of tins in the center of the window. The cottage lights were glimmering across the Green and where some new buildings were going up a row of red lamps glittered.

"Let's nose round those new buildings and see if we could sleep in any of them," Ken suggested.

But after stumbling about over bricks and laths they found nothing more than foundations and the commencement of walls, and so were forced to continue their search up the road.

On the right stood an ivy-covered cottage in a small neglected garden. It was apparently empty for the windows were in darkness and no smoke rose from the squat chimneys. The boys made their way to the front door and found it was standing ajar. Pushing it open they found themselves in a small room, bare save for a bench in the center, a couple of empty crates, and a cupboard that fitted into an alcove between the window and the fireplace.

They stood in the room listening for any sound, but none came.

"Do you thing it belongs to anyone?" Ken asked.

Alec shook his head. "No," he said "it's just one of those odd places that get left and forgotten. All the same we'll have a look round first just to make sure."

He crossed the floor to the cupboard, and was just going to open it when something abuot its door attracted his attention and he peered at it curiously.

Old Mother Hubbard

"That's a fine bit of carving," he said, running his fingers over the surface of the panel. "Old Mother Hubbard and her dog! What a good idea. 'And when she got there, the cupboard was bare.'" He threw the door open. "Bare as the palm of your hand!" he said with a short laugh, "not even a bone. A real Mother Hubbard cupboard!" and he closed the door again.

The kitchen and the tiny scullery were empty save for a rusty oil stove, so was another small room leading off to the right. A steep flight of stairs ran up to two berdooms and an attic, and that was all.

"And now we will draw the crates up to the table in the parlor and have a very good meal," said Alec. "If you don't particularly want any food I think I could easily eat the whole of the loaf myself!"

"I was just thinking that I could do the same thing!" said Ken.

They dragged the crates across the floor, and turned them up on their ends at either side of the table. Then, taking the paper off the loaf, they spread it out for a cloth.

"I wish we had something to drink," Ken said. "I wonder if there is any water in the tap?"

"We haven't anything to put it in anyway," Alec reminded him. "How stupid to come away without mugs."

"Are you quite sure there is nothing in the cupboard, an old cup or a pot or something?" Ken asked, and getting up he pulled the door open again.

"I say!" he ejaculated, "just look here!"

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

"Consider the Star, Arcturus"

THESE words open the official pre-exposition guidebook of the Century of Progress, Chicago's 1933 world's fair. This star, Arcturus, which is 40 light-years distant from the earth, is attracting more than usual attention at the present time. The reason for this is that the light radiated from it at the time of the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 will arrive on earth just in time to be used to open the doors of the science exhibit on May 27, 1933, which will officially open the exposition.

This is the way it will be done: The 40-inch telescope at Yerkes Observatory will be focused on this star and its light allowed to shine on a photo-electric cell. The photo-electric cell is a device by means of which light energy, shining on a certain metal in the cell, can be transformed into electrical energy, or in other words, can generate a current of electricity. The current will be small and must be magnified. It will then be transmitted to Chicago where it will furnish the power to start the exposition.

Arcturus is a first magnitude star of the constellation Bootes, which we, in the Northern Hemisphere, can see in spring and summer. As the location of the star depends upon the time it is observed and the location of the observer, the best way to find it is to use a star map. And when you look at it, remember that the light which has been traveling from it to the earth at the rate of approximately 186,000 miles each second for 40 years, will reach the earth in time for the official opening of the exposition.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Peach Basket, Cotton Wadding, Sponge, Burnt Matches, Pieces of Cloth and Paper, Went Into the Composition of the "Landscape" Above.

The Craft Shop

"Everything" Art

Conducted by HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

OF COURSE, this isn't really art. More correctly speaking, it is just "fun in pictures." And the fun comes in salvaging the odds and ends that go to make up the pictures.

All that we need is a reasonable amount of pictorial imagination, a pot of glue and any collection of miscellany that the attic or cellar affords—buttons, bits of fancy cloth, matches, corks, pieces of thin wood, twigs, fur, beans, spaghetti and noodles, sponges—and whatever else your imagination suggests.

Now, we want to make a picture. Let's take the one, illustrated above, of the "Cottage in the Dell" or the "House by the Side of the Road"—or whatever you wish to call it. For a start, we take a piece of heavy cardboard or plywood, perhaps a foot or so square. First glue on the blue sky, which runs about halfway down the board. Light blue paper or cloth will do. For the white fleecy clouds use cotton wadding. Glue it on, and when it is dry, pull off some of the outer portion to make it fleecy.

Now, the purple mountain range in the distance. Any piece of pale violet material will do—silk, cotton or paper. In gluing these bits of cloth and paper, apply the glue to the board and lay the cloth on. Smooth down with a bit of paper and some pressure. Just below the mountains comes the green forest in the middle distance. This was cut from a piece of green velvet.

The house was made from bits of a peach basket. This is thin wood and light in color. It can be stained with water color or oil color any shade you like. It is so thin that it can be cut with shears. Draw the pattern on the wood and cut out around it. You can sketch in windows and doors later and color. The roof and the chimney were cut from the same wood and glued on top of the other.

Now the background—a piece of green velvet a little different in color from the forest. Lay this on the board and trace around the house. Cut it out and glue it on. This is in two pieces.

The miniature trees are made by cutting some small twigs about two inches high from any tree or bush. The bright green foliage is made from a sponge, dyed green. Just mix up some bright green dye in a dish, dip the sponge in it and let it dry. It can be cut with sharp scissors into layers about a quarter of an inch thick. Just glue them on—and that's all there is to making trees.

Pieces of burnt matches snipped off about an inch from the bottom make the fence pickets. They are glued on the green velvet lawn about an eighth of an inch apart. The fence rail is a piece of bamboo, or wood split about as thick as the matches.

But "Everything" Art is not confined to landscapes. We can do portraits!

In making them it is necessary to have some knowledge of drawing. Of course, caricatures can be made even if one isn't a Raphael. However, if you are not good at portraiture you can trace the outline of a picture from a newspaper or a magazine and do a fairly good job. It should be fairly large—not less than half life-size.

"Uncle Sam" was made in this way. The top of the hat was made from a piece of gray velvet. The brim and band were of blue silk. Of course, cotton will do. The face was cut in one piece from a piece of pale pink silk. Paper of the right shade will do for this if no cloth of the right shade is at hand. The collar was made of a piece of stiff paper and the wings folded over. A piece of red silk made the necktie. And the red, white and blue shirt was cut from an old scarf. The coat lapels were made of blue cloth, with stars of gold paper.

The mouth was cut from a piece of red paper and outlined. The eyes were plain buttons. These can be made more lifelike by touching up with paint. The hair and eyebrows were made from tufts of cotton batting. And the nose was cut from a piece of thin wood and glued on. It was painted to match the skin later.

The lines of the face and eyelashes were made from single pieces of black silk floss. This is done by taking a piece of floss, dipping it in glue and laying it on the drawing with tweezers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An Amateur Portrait of "Uncle Sam."

The best way to do portraits is to make a drawing first on a piece of paper. Then cut out the pieces. Pin these parts on the cloth and cut around them. Or a soft pencil can be used to mark directly on the cloth and the cutout made from that.

The pieces are then laid on the cardboard one at a time. Mark around them and apply the glue to the board rather than the cloth. This works better than gluing thin cloth. Press down with a piece of paper for a good contact. In doing "Uncle Sam" the top of the hat was started first, the brim next, then the face and so on until it was all done.

This process suggests a fairly interesting game. Collect a quantity of miscellaneous material—buttons, small pieces of cloth, matches, silk, etc. Divide this stuff into fairly equal portions and put in boxes. Place a box in front of each player. Also a can of glue, a pair of scissors and a piece of wire to use as tweezers. And at the word "Go" let the players do the best they can in making a picture from the material in the box in front of them. This would be quite an amusing game, not to mention the opportunity of getting liberally smeared with glue. The winner should be given a prize. He surely would deserve one!

As a matter of fact, quite a good picture could be made in "Everything" Art. A portrait in profile could be made of silk, with colored silk floss for hair. And such things as eyebrows and lashes from silk floss. A bit of old jewelry glued on would make it quite attractive.

At any rate, "Everything" Art is loads of fun, and a test for your ingenuity.

The Mail Bag

Calcutta, India

Dear Editor:

Will you please be so kind as to put me in touch with some girls in such countries as England America, New Zealand, Scotland, France, and Africa? I am a 16-year-old Persian girl, and should like to correspond with girls about that age or a little older. My chief interest is flying, and I hope to be an aviator some day. I am also very fond of reading and collecting various newspaper cuttings of famous men and women.

Please do get me as many correspondents as possible. I shall only be too glad to write to them, and also to some pen friends in Persia. I hope this will not be of any trouble to you. —— Sherah A.

Melbourne, Australia

Dear Editor,

I feel that I must let you know how much I appreciate the Mail Bag, and the letters which are published in it. This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have been corresponding through it for some time.

Melbourne is a fine city, noted especially for its beautiful parks and gardens. The most beautiful are the Botanical Gardens, which are situated within 10 minutes from Melbourne. We have spent many enjoyable days there, either listening to music or having a quiet read by one of the many small lakes, and last but not least, admiring the beautiful flowers and trees.

I go to the Sunday school of Third Church of Christ Scientist, Melbourne, and also have the privilege of attending the church services. I am 17 years of age, and should love to receive letters from girls in any part of the world. I am interested in many things, especially travel and sport, and will gladly exchange stamps and send photos of Melbourne. Nona E. W.

Taft, California

Dear Editor:

We live in a small oil town not far from Los Angeles. Our main industry is drilling for oil. Though the scenery is mostly composed of oil derricks, we have wonderful schools and a lake. We are about 80 miles from the ocean. I have traveled all over California and have been in Arizona and Mexico.

I am 15 and am interested in almost everything, especially sports, music and languages. I am also very much interested in international friendships, and I hope to hear from girls all over the world. —— Vivian H.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

Youth Hostels in England

By AN AMERICAN VISITOR

THE Youth Hostel Movement, an important factor in the life of Germany's youth for the past 20 years, has at last come to England, and apparently it has come to stay.

Three years ago, the first tentative efforts were made by the Liverpool District Ramblers' Federation to establish a series of hostels in north Wales. Today, any one of the 20,000 members of the Youth Hostels Association can walk from the Roman Wall to Land's End, stopping at hostels practically all the way.

The 150 hostels already established are grouped in series to accommodate walking or cycling tours through the many beauty spots of England and Wales. Still others serve ramblers in Scotland and Ireland, and all are in relation with similar associations in Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Poland, Norway and Italy, so that inexpensive holidays in foreign lands may be arranged for the members.

The hostels in Great Britain and Ireland charge a uniform price—one shilling a night—and offer, at the minimum, a straw palliasse, three blankets, and places in which to cook, to sleep and to wash. Some offer much more.

Curious to see for myself what a hostel was like, I applied to the secretary of the Y. H. A. at 18 Bridge Road, Welwyn Garden City, for permission to put up at one during a recent brief visit to England. As international friendliness is part of the Youth Hostel creed in all countries, I was accorded every facility.

The hostel I happened upon was in Winchester, England's first capital. The season was midwinter, distinctly the off-season for English youth hostels, but I had great fun all the same.

Arriving at half-past five, I found myself in the midst of a lusty crowd of boys and girls loosening their packs and putting their bicycles to bed in an earth-floored storeroom, lit by electricity.

The genial warden then showed us the cooking arrangements, a row of penny-in-the-slot gas rings, the neat pantry with its white sink and its sign requesting members to leave it "cleaner than they found it." Next she led us to the wash rooms, primitive places containing enameled bowls on a shelf, and sheltered from passers-by—though not from the winter wind!—by a strip of burlap. There was plenty of running water—in the mill-race; one dipped it up with a pail, attached to the bank by a chain; for this hostel had once been Winchester's mill, built about the same time as its oldest house across the street, 1450, and rebuilt in the 17th century. It now belongs to the National Trust.

The great space, 90 feet long, once given over to sacks of grain, is now the Common Room, with trestle tables in one end, reed chairs and a bench or two around a well-meaning, if inadequate, fire in the middle, and an empty space for pillow fights and running games at the far end.

Ladders lead up to lofts among the great beams and rafters. These serve as dormitories. There are beds here for 50. Hostels differ in the number they can take in. A Scotch hostel advertises "Beds for 22, palliasses for 'umpteen.'" The warden issues blankets and pillows. Members bring their own sheet bags.

For the sake of friendliness, the warden, who, by the way, is unpaid, suggested that we all eat together, and she offered to prepare the evening meal. Those who wished to cook their own food did so. I joined the warden's party with pleasure, as did most of the others, all helping her as best we could. We had three kinds of cold meat, chips, bread and butter and jam, a hot drink, milk, fruit, nuts, cake and candy. The food was served in abundance, to match our appetites.

Afterward we sang, and then played games. At 10 the warden brought up cups and steaming jugs of chocolate and milk, which we sipped while nibbling cookies.

Some of us sat up later to talk by the fire. (The only "rules" here are the Do-as-you-would-be-done-by sort.) It was good talk, about music, and some of the beauties of England that the wayfarers had seen that day; and a German boy who was there told about the joys of boy-life on skiis in his own Harz Mountains.

Four of the party had nobly volunteered to cook breakfast, using supplies the warden had laid out in advance. This was another copious, nourishing and delicious meal. By 10 o'clock most of us were on the road again, either hiking or biking in the vicinity, with the intention of returning to the same hostel that night, or traveling farther afield to such places as Salisbury and Glastonbury; some, like the pilgrims of an earlier day, headed toward Canterbury, while others had to return to their homes and work-a-day lives.

Our lodging, with the two meals and "refreshments," had cost us 5s. 6d. each (something less than $1). It would have cost less had we not eaten like kings. For the splendid comradeship and friendliness we had all experienced we paid nothing—perhaps because it was beyond price.

C. K.

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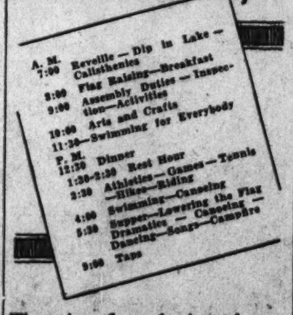

There is a fine selection of summer camps for boys and for girls advertised in The Christian Science Monitor on the Children's Page Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page Thursdays. Inquiries from Monitor readers are welcomed by the camp directors.

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Horses and swimming special features. Write or call St. Charles 1 or 61 for catalog.

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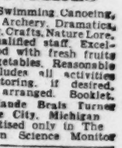
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The Home Forum

The Flight Song of the Woodcock

HERE on the edge of the wood the evening shadows are darker than in the meadows behind. Between the stems of the young trees with their half-grown leaves the last faint hues of the afterglow are shining. Odors of apple orchards are softly blown on the zephyrs breathing from the south. There is hardly a stir among the boughs, the blossoms of the forest floor have closed their eyes for the night, the robin in the distant elm top has sung himself to sleep, and the stars are beginning to peer. The last long trill of the vesper sparrow fades into silence. All New England is dipping down into darkness, gladly accepting her rest. But still I linger beneath the trees waiting, listening, alert to see and to hear one of the most beautiful and least familiar of wonders of the American woods.

The light is almost gone now, and the half-moon is riding high. Perhaps I shall be disappointed. But no! What is that faint call, somewhat like the cry of a night-hawk far away, like the buzzing of a large insect, and still more like an echo of the sound that one makes in winding an alarm clock? For a full minute, at intervals of ten seconds or more, I hear this call coming from the ground at some uncertain distance in the thicket; and then it is suddenly changed into a strong whir and twitter as a small dark form rises above the trees, one hundred feet from us, for all the world like a mechanical toy. For a moment I can think of nothing but clockwork as it spins up toward the moon, for the twitter is metallic and the strong steady beating of wings suggests a machine far more than it does a bird. This is something that has been wound up, I say, and I have heard the winding. But in a second or two I catch a glance of a head held high in a strong gesture of aspiration, and then I know that it is the mysterious flight song of the American woodcock, *philohela minor*, to which I am listening—a song unknown to Audubon and never identified by Thoreau.

The flight begins, after the treetops have been cleared, not vertically but with a long diagonal sweep at an angle of ninety degrees; and whether there is any curve in this diagonal, so as to make it the broad base for a spiral flight, I cannot tell because the bird is soon lost in the darkness and only an incessant twitter, growing fainter and almost failing away, comes down to indicate the course that has been taken. Piecing together what I hear with what I know about the songless flight of the European woodcock, I am inclined to think that there is no spiral flight but rather a triangular one, roughly isosceles, with the apex on the ground. This is suggested by the three divisions of the song: a rapid twitter while the bird is rising, a succession of faint trills thereafter while it may be flying level, and a totally different set of cadences uttered during what is certainly the descent. At any rate, I make sure that the final portion of the flight is not circular, for all at once I see the bird sliding swiftly down the opposite leg of the triangle which he began to climb thirty seconds since, and as he slides he is singing still. At the very end there comes a vertical plunge into the thicket, exactly like that with which the skylark concludes his flight. Silence follows for two minutes, then the ground calls begin once more, and again he is on the wing. This performance he can repeat, at about the same intervals, for more times than I have patience to count, and I am told that he begins them again before the coming of dawn.

So much then for the fact and the conjecture, such as might be put into handbooks of ornithology but are really to be found in very few of them. The poetry of the woodcock's song, the surprise and the strangeness of it, together with the overtones that it awakens in the heart of a human listener, are all that make it worthy of close attention. Much of the beauty and magic that all must feel in the song are attributable, no doubt, to the time and place at which it is heard. All other birds are quiet, unless there may be calling some just awakened whippoorwill. The woods are filled with the mystery of night's first triumph. You would suppose that the May day can hardly add another touch to its perfection, and that nothing could increase its charm. Its last energy seems exhausted now so that it must have rest. But all this animated bobbin whirs up into the darkness and becomes a bird. He is going to look for the sun, and you would guess from the urgency of his flight that he intends to bring it back, but he finds only stars and moon. "Very well then," he seems to say, in the serene trills that follow, "stars and moon are really very good things." Only for a few seconds he says this, and then, as one can tell by the change in his song, he has suddenly remembered that earth is better still. One knows the instant at which he begins to descend, for the song is no longer a breathless twitter or an ecstatic trill but it takes on the deeper beauty of acceptance and content. "O, the sober delight of earth!" it sings. "O, the quiet peace of it! Sip sip sap sup. Tit-a-wit! Sip sip sup." Always sung on a falling cadence, these notes, gravely sweet and tender, are more and more drenched as the bird returns with the dews of the earth and more surrendered to the goodness of sleep. The rising song is mere athleticism, a display of youthful audacity, but the falling song is all poetic. The sprinkled light of stars is in it, and the dews on the hepatica blossom. It makes one think of Coleridge's brook "that to the sleeping woods all night singeth a quiet tune."

This is the only true soaring song to be heard in America, for the far briefer evening ecstasy of the oven bird is hardly deserving of that name. While I stand listening to it, I cannot help thinking of the European skylark, that most wonderful of soaring singers, and I have to make my comparisons. The skylark's song, with the possible exception of the nightingale's, is the most famous birdsong in the world. In its own country it must have been always known to everyone who has had ears to hear. It is almost a public bird, performing all day long in the sunny sky for millions. The song of the American woodcock has been heard by very few and has been identified by fewer still. It is shyer, far wilder, far less profuse and showery. Compared with the skylark's song, it is as a pyrola to the lily of the valley, or as the poetry of Emerson to that of Swinburne. The skylark gives more than one could ask, and the woodcock far less than one could wish. The skylark, when he finally ceases, leaves us the feeling that all has been said, but the woodcock suggests more than he utters. Being a far larger and heavier bird he does less than the skylark with more effort. His flight is slower, shorter, and his song is much fainter. On the other hand, the notes of his descending flight are certainly much more musical than any notes that the skylark sings. Shelley's metaphor, "sound of vernal showers on the twinkling grass," is more applicable to him by far than to the bird for which the phrase was made.

Although I am well aware that the woodcock of Europe, larger than that of America but remarkably similar to it in its ways, performs at twilight much the same evolutions in the air that I have just witnessed—thereby, indeed, giving us the beautiful old word "cockshut" for the time just after twilight—I have never heard that it sings while soaring. And indeed there is something in the song of the American woodcock that seems entirely indigenous. Just as we have never been able to entice the European skylark into song above our western meadows, so the woods of England are never likely to hear this song. It is too wild for them, too withdrawn and secret. I think it is utterly as American as Emily Dickinson or Henry Thoreau. It belongs with the hickory tree and the pale stems of the Indian pipe and the song of the hermit thrush. While we stand listening to these sudden fountains of earth's music, these brief triumphs among the cloud-ranks, and these so willing returns, it is our deep recognition of the human analogue that touches our hearts. The bird seems to be singing precisely what we would say. He acts our aspiration and cheerful defeat and undiminished hope in liveliest imitation upon a noble stage. Whether he soars into the darkness or into the dayspring, we go with him, we make ourselves one with him, and the world seems all of one piece.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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Assisi (Italy): From a Wood-Engraving by C laughton Pellew

River-People of Bangkok

Perhaps the most pleasurable excursion of the many to be made in Bangkok is to explore the Klongs on the right bank of the Menam, opposite the city. It requires a launch to accomplish the expedition satisfactorily for the distances are considerable.

Once the great river, with its ocean-going ships, is left behind, and the Siamese fleet anchored in its stream is passed the traveller enters into the center of "Klong" life—and what a teeming life it is. The shores are lined with floating houses and shops and the stream crowded with boats. There are no roads, the waterways are the sole means of communication with motor-boats serving as omnibuses and dug-out canoes for the more humble navigator. Everyone paddles, from old women to the smallest children, and the tiny craft, skilfully manipulated, speed in and out in every direction. As a background to this activity are the tree-tops, for behind the line of the floating dwellings are orchards and fruit gardens. The feathery crests of the coco-nut palms and tall branches of bamboo overhang the banks. . . .

Everywhere are children brown and naked, in the water and out of it, for it seems a matter of indifference to them whether they paddle a canoe or swim—and they dive and swim like otters, laughing, splashing and shouting with sheer pleasure. At one spot a school, itself afloat, was dispersing after the morning's work and slates and books in hand the children jumped into their little canoes and paddled off home. During the lesson hours these frail craft were moored under the platform on which the school building stood, between the two big pontoons on which it was constructed. The smallest children, little more than babies, manœuvered their canoes with the skill and the assurance of master-mariners. Even if the boat capsizes it really doesn't matter, the child climbs up and sits astride the upturned keel and continues to paddle unperturbed. There are sampans galore with the whole family on board, the women generally rowing while the men and children are the passengers. Here and there the canal is almost blocked by a larger boat, a sort of travelling bungalow, with its matting cabins, and its whole household aboard, arriving from some up-river district far away.

How friendly they were everywhere, these river-people! What a waving of children's hands as the launch threaded a discreet course along the narrow waterways; what polite "good-days" and what pleasant smiles! Navigation was difficult, for apart from the multitude of boats, the tide runs very strong in the Klongs and a moment's stop risks the launch's bow being turned in another direction and a regular manœuvre is necessary to put it on its course again.

As the traveller proceeds further inland the shops and houses decrease in numbers and the canal banks are lined with luxuriant orchards and gardens. The traffic, too, almost ceases and there are reaches of the Klong that are so quiet and secluded that it is impossible to realize that so much life exists so near. At times the vegetation, palms and bamboo, meets overhead, forming long shady tunnels. The banks are gay with flowering shrubs; hibiscus everywhere, bougainvillea in places, allamanda and dracænas with variegated leaves, gorgeous crotons and pink oleanders, while cannas of reds and yellows grow everywhere. The gardens that lie behind this fringe of colour are well tended, given over to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables.—WALTER B. HARRIS, in "East for Pleasure" (London: Edwin Arnold; New York: Longmans Green.)

MR. CLAUGHTON PELLEW'S wood-engraving of Assisi is essentially modern in treatment. This is the more interesting because Assisi is so closely linked with legends of medieval times, more particularly with those of the early thirteenth century. The whole place breathes of a man who had a wide love for his fellows, and not alone for them, but also for his "little brothers the birds" and the animals who to him were friendly. We remember how he loved the wild flowers, the running streams, the warm sunshine; and so, in looking at Mr. Pellew's wood-engraving, we are glad to find that same cheering influence of sunny landscape that rejoiced St. Francis. We see the flower-starred grass, the abundantly verdant trees, and the beauty of that little Umbrian town which has lost nothing at the hands of a sincere and capable artist.

Looking at this example of Mr. Pellew's later and more definite style, we must bestow our commendation. It shows much feeling in construction and in contrasts. There is beauty in the solid architectural mass, dark against the illumination of the sun, half visible above the rounded outline of hill. This curve, following a sequence of semi-circular form, is continued again in the tree shapes and the ricks in the foreground. A closer study of the print shows admirable drawing, finely spaced and well-chosen detail in the delicacy of branch and foliage, in the tiny figures, birds and subsidiary buildings.

Mr. Pellew makes his headquarters at Northrepps in Norfolk, and the influence of English country life is felt in much of his work. But, when he goes abroad for a subject, he has the artistic sense which can project itself into, and take the color of, his surroundings; whilst with intuitive selection and quick ability, he grasps the illustrative value of whatever may hold his interest and imagination. His work may be found at more than one of the London museums. In studying it, we find an interesting emergence from the severely meticulous drawing of his earlier wood-engravings which, in spite of their sincerity, have a certain flatness from the wealth of minute detail. His later work shows broader effects; light and shadow are used with more boldness, the artist, without resigning his demand for exactitude, seems to treat his compositions with greater courage and determination. To the sincerity of his earlier work, Mr. Pellew has added a greater decorative sense, a finer feeling for atmosphere; and, above all, he sees how great a part the expression of massed light and shadow may play in black and white drawing.

So, in this picture, the sunlight effect is pronounced and beautiful. If we only see the edge of the little town,—so peaceful, so full of dreams of other days,—yet, on the other hand, we have a vivid impression of the Umbrian valley among its folded mountains, with the ancient city, her roots planted in those far-off days of the Imperial Roman Empire, still looking out upon the shifting scenes of life from her panoramic position on the mountain spur. And we see it all through eyes not less understanding because they interpret the scene with a sight and touch after the manner of a later day.

To M. N. S.

Dear, lovely child, what had you hoped to see?
Some deep-eyed, fragile, gently swaying thing?
An obvious poet, dressed—how shall it be?
In something flowing, rare and ravishing?
And there I was—stout, middle-aged, you found;
Two eyes just friendly, studying yours awhile,
Firm feet, well-balanced on the ground,
And as to dress, the easy latest style.

Could you come back, my dear, and give me time,
I think I could wipe out that picture there,
Make you see through the falsity of looks,
The modish dress, the mop of graying hair.
O come, sweet child, encouraged by my rime,
And seek beneath that coolly social voice,
The hidden music of a thousand brooks
That ever in my ageless heart rejoice.

ELIZABETH CHALLIS ADAMS.

Dove si dissipano le Ombre

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

LA SCIENZA CRISTIANA sta recando all'umanità la comprensione del perfetto governo di Dio. Aderendo fedelmente alla percezione dell'immediato ed ultimo effetto della grande causa unica, lo studioso di questa dottrina può rimanere indisturbato in mezzo a ciò che sembra essere cataclismi mondiali, difficoltà, problemi nazionali ed internazionali, timori di disastro economico. Egli può contemplare la situazione da un picco spirituale elevato al disopra del "mio" e del "tuo", la tua nazione e la mia nazione, questa o quella linea d'azione; al disopra di diplomazia politica, intrighi, od interessi nazionali; da questa vetta egli vede Mente, divino Amore, un unico scopo, un unico progetto, un'unica legge immortale di unità e di giustizia, un'unica potenza, una sola via. Nessuna credenza in altre menti, punti motivi o poteri inferiori, sono presenti su questa alta elevazione mentale della comprensione di Dio e del Suo governo sull'uomo e l'universo. Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, scrive a pagina 143 di "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "La Mente è il grande creatore, e non vi può essere potere all'infuori di quello che è derivato dalla Mente. Se la Mente fu prima cronologicamente, è prima potenzialmente, e deve essere prima eternamente, date dunque alla Mente la gloria, l'onore, il dominio e la potenza perennemente dovuti al suo santo nome".

Chi ha acquistata una certa comprensione della sola Mente, Dio, diviene proporzionatamente conscio del fatto che esiste un'unico vero, sempre presente, incrollabile fondamento per il governo di sè stessi e delle nazioni del mondo; poichè dall'eterna sorgente soltanto fluisce la saggezza necessaria per adempire i compiti che possono essere assegnati all'individuo. Quando decisioni ed azioni sono basate su quel giusto fondamento, e si permette alla divina intelligenza, bontà ed amore di operare nel pensiero, tutti i progetti, tutti i propositi, tutte le tattiche dell'uomo che sono di natura imperfetta, cederanno il loro regno temporale alla sola grande potenza e forza.

Tutti gli individui e tutte le nazioni si inchineranno un giorno consciamente davanti alla maestà della Mente e si accorgeranno del fatto che da questo vero punto di vista sono tutti un'unità sotto il divino governo di Dio. "E ne farò una medesima nazione, nella terra, ne' monti d'Israele; e un solo re sarà lor re a tutti", leggiamo in Ezechiele. Sia che l'umanità si impadronisca immediatamente di questo fatto che sana e che salva, o no, l'uomo reale esprime l'unica Mente, divino Amore. Un concetto materiale illusorio della creazione può, nell'opinione, oscurare le opere perpetue ed il perpetuo governo della Mente, facendo apparire l'esistenza quale mortale, fallibile, discordante, inferma e triste, come pure una nube burrascosa oscura il paesaggio. Tuttavia sul monte dell'ispirazione, dove si dissipano le ombre, ci si rende conto che nessun oscuramento ha mai guastato od alterato il reame delle idee che appartiene a Dio nè ha mai interrotto il Suo governo e la Sua legge. Nessun oscuro inganno del male può impedire, col tempo, la realizzazione completa della volontà di Dio sulla terra o l'operazione del Suo glorioso proposito e governo.

Posti in posizioni di fiducia, sulla soglia di qualche decisione importante od al crocicchio della credenza in molte menti, come possiamo trovare la soluzione giusta a problemi umani; dove possiamo volgerci per essere guidati? La situazione può essere irta di difficoltà e di cimenti, può richiedere che si marci in avanti su sentieri non battuti, o che si prenda posizione da soli per la causa della giustizia facendo fronte ad opposizione, a despotismo od al mesmerismo di tattiche complesse e di carattere dubbio. Lo Scientista Cristiano, col pregare per saggezza ed ispirazione, sente tosto la qiete della pace dove prima sembrava regnare la dissonanza della confusione e del dubbio. Col riconoscere le cose vere della vita, valori reali cominciano a manifestarsi. Non seguendo più ideali imperfetti e non attribuendo più valore a scopi materiali, a personalità ed ad opinioni umane, egli si volge, per essere guidato, a Dio, Mente, e scopre l'eterna corrente di pensiero puro che ne emana.

Lo studioso della Scienza Cristiana cessa di credere nella realtà di una mente più bassa, limitata, fallibile, coi suoi concetti errati. Con ogni domanda imperativa per una decisione, coll'alto proposito di servire Dio e di aiutare ad elevare l'umanità, egli si unisce alla folla di quelli che hanno trovato "la via". La credenza che l'umanità deve salire l'erto sentiero dalla materia in su, viene gettata via; poichè egli riconosce ora il fatto che l'uomo spirituale, col riflettere Iddio, Mente eterna, è provvisto di idee giuste e dotato col potere dell'Anima. Nella valle dell'umiltà egli si consacra di nuovo al governo dell'unica Mente, Dio, e sulla montagna del Cristianesimo, nelle parole di Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, pag. 328), egli trova "il Cristo sempre presente, l'idea spirituale che dalla vetta della beatitudine contempla la valle della carne, per esplodere le bolle di terra con una brezza del cielo".

La visione spirituale, ottenuta per mezzo della Scienza Cristiana, rivela che l'unica Mente versa fuori giustizia; manifesta il suo proposito; rivela l'ordinamento divino, la divina legge ed azione; mantiene, sostiene, sopporta e guida. Nella proporzione colla quale comprendiamo la legge di Dio, il governo dell'unica Mente divina unisce le nazioni; un solo Amore irresistibilmente congiunge insieme i popoli del mondo; un solo puro ed incontaminato proposito domina. Mrs. Eddy dice (Science and Health, pag. 125): "Col riflettere il governo di Dio, l'uomo è autonomo".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Explorers' Reward

There is a satisfaction to be gained from exploring a new road that is not to be found in traversing a familiar path. Each new turn may bring some unexpected delight—bright red blossoms of the buckeye by the side of the road; or a glimpse of distant hills shrouded in purple haze. We discovered just such a road an afternoon or so ago, one that gave promise, even at the start, of being fraught with surprises. Without hesitation, we left the gravel highway for the little clay road. Hector, the Ford, being well-disciplined in such matters, did not object to the bumps and ruts; nor to wading through an occasional stream which had overflowed its banks. (Hector has been somewhat of an adventurer himself during his span of forty thousand miles. We have never fully forgotten the day we left him contentedly, so we thought, gazing down into the valley from the road which wound up Mount Barton—only to return and find that he had decided to make the acquaintance of some trees who lived farther down the road. Certain details of this—his Great Adventure—have always remained a deep secret between Hector and a repair man in one of the local garages.)

But Hector, as I think I have mentioned, was in a more docile mood on this particular day. Therefore, we rode along pleasantly, if a bit jerkily, and noted with satisfaction and surprise that the roadside was bright with great clumps of purple wild phlox and black-eyed Susans. Black-eyed Susans in May! They certainly must have been a bit mixed as to seasons—for they usually bloom in the late summer and fall. A sleek gray catbird swayed on an overhanging limb. A series of rattling wooden bridges came next. Just over the last one, our little road ended abruptly. Hector sputtered to a stop, and we sat quite still for a time—the deep silence of these woods shattered only by a fragmentary bird song, or by the gentle trickling of the water. The mountain laurels were in full bloom—overhanging the stream and dotting the rocky slope. There were masses of these waxlike flowers, shading from deep rose to white—each blossom bearing the pin-point dots of red which suggest one of its common names—"Calico bush." We had been wise in following the unfamiliar path, for beauty and peace were our reward.

C. C.

Where Shadows Fall Away

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is bringing to humanity the understanding of God's perfect government. Adhering faithfully to the apprehension of the primal and ultimate effect of the one great cause, the student of this teaching can stand undisturbed in the midst of what seem to be world upheavals, difficulties, national and international problems, fears of economic disaster. He can review the situation from a spiritual summit lifted above "mine" and "thine," your nation and my nation, this or that policy; above political diplomacy, intrigue, or national interests; for from this vantage point he sees one Mind, divine Love, one purpose, one plan, one immortal law of unity and justice, one power, one way. No belief in other minds, no inferior motives or powers, are present on this high mental elevation of the understanding of God and His government of man and the universe. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 143 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Mind is the grand creator, and there can be no power except that which is derived from Mind. If Mind was first chronologically, is first potentially, and must be first eternally, then give to Mind the glory, honor, dominion, and power everlastingly due its holy name."

One who has gained some understanding of the one Mind, God, becomes proportionately conscious of the fact that there is but one true, ever present, unshakable foundation for self-government and for the government of the nations of the world; for from the eternal source alone flows the wisdom necessary to accomplish the tasks to which the individual may be assigned. When decisions and actions are based upon that righteous foundation, and divine intelligence, goodness, and love are allowed to operate in thought, all imperfect human plans, purposes, and policies will yield their temporal reign to the one great power and might.

All individuals and nations will some day consciously bow before the majesty of Mind, and awake to the fact that from this true standpoint all are one under the divine government of God. "And I will make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel; and one king shall be king to them all," we read in Ezekiel. Whether or not humanity immediately grasps this healing and saving fact, the real man expresses one Mind, divine Love. An illusive material concept of creation may in belief obscure Mind's perpetual works and government, making existence appear mortal, fallible, discordant, diseased, and sorrowful, even as a thundercloud darkens the landscape. Yet on the mount of inspiration, where shadows fall away, it is realized that no obscuration ever marred or altered God's realm of ideas or interrupted His government and law. No dark deception of evil can hinder, eventually, the complete fulfillment of God's will on earth or the operation of His glorious purpose and rule.

Standing in places of trust, at the threshold of some momentous decision or at the crossroads of belief in many minds, how can one find the right solution to human problems; where turn for guidance? The situation may be one of difficulty and trial, of marching forward along untrodden paths, or of standing alone for the cause of right in the face of opposition, despotism, or the mesmerism of intricate, questionable policy. The Christian Scientist, praying for wisdom and inspiration, soon feels the hush of peace where before had seemed to reign the dissonance of confusion and doubt. As he recognizes the real things of life, true values begin to unfold. No longer pursuing imperfect ideals or setting value upon material aims, personality, or human opinions, he turns for guidance to God, Mind, and finds the eternal stream of pure thought emanating therefrom.

The student of Christian Science ceases to believe in the reality of a lower, limited, fallible mind, with its mistaken concepts. With every imperative demand for a decision, with the high resolve to serve God and help to uplift humanity, he joins the throng of those who have found "the way." The belief that mankind must climb the steep pathway from matter upward is cast off; for he now recognizes the fact that spiritual man, reflecting God, eternal Mind, is equipped with right ideas and endowed with the power of Soul. In the valley of humility he consecrates himself anew to the government of the one Mind, God, and on the mountain of Christianity, in the words of Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 328), finds "the ever-present Christ, the spiritual idea which from the summit of bliss surveys the vale of the flesh, to burst the bubbles of earth with a breath of heaven."

Spiritual vision, gained through Christian Science, reveals that the one Mind pours forth righteousness; unfolds its plan; reveals divine order, law, and action; maintains, sustains, supports, and guides. Proportionately as God's law is understood, the government of the one divine Mind unites nations; one Love irresistibly binds the peoples of the world together; one pure and undefiled purpose controls. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 125), "Reflecting God's government, man is self-governed."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian)

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Financial: Market Quotations

General Tone Of Stock Market Is Somewhat Spotty

Prices Move Forward in Late Trading After Much Irregularity

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—After backing and filling erratically, stock market prices moved forward in late trading under heavy buying of utilities in specialty issues. Gains of 1 to more than 5 points were recorded.

Industrials were rather spotty, while rails continued steady to firm. Allied Chemical was off about 3 points. Among other leading industrial shares that held back were U. S. Steel, American Can and Case, all fractionally lower, while American Telephone barely held its own.

National Distillers extended its recent spectacular rise by about 7 points, while U. S. Industrial Alcohol was up around 5.

Other shares up 1 to 3 included Consolidated Gas, American Water Works, Santa Fe, American Commercial Alcohol, and Standard Brands.

The turnover approximated 4,000,000 shares.

Allied Chemical Position

The action of the governing committee of the stock exchange in ordering removal from listing of Allied Chemical by Aug. 23, if the company still refuses by that time to make available such information to its stockholders as the committee on the stock list deems adequate, attracted wide attention in Wall Street. While no statement was forthcoming from the company's executives, it was pointed out in some quarters that setting the date as far ahead as Aug. 23 indicated that there was still hope of an agreement.

Market analysts who use charts were encouraged by yesterday's action of the rails in penetrating the upper resistance level at which last September's advance was checked, thus "confirming" the similar action by the industrialists last week. As measured by averages, both groups have now reached the highest levels since November, 1931. Utilities have lagged, however, failing to top the price of only last January.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market was inclined to rest a bit today, following its ascensions to new 1933 levels, and prices generally followed a narrow range.

While a few soft spots developed, profit-taking inclinations apparently were not pressing. The railroads, especially, resisted efforts to dislodge them, although several carrier lines sagged at one time.

Among the firmer rail issues were some of Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Delaware & Hudson, Erie, Great Northern, New York Central, Illinois Central, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific and Southern.

Utility and industrial loans marked time, neither advancing nor declining.

United States Government securities were quiet. Foreign obligations were mixed and rather dull. Bonds of Japan, Sao Paulo and Great Britain firmed, but the Germans and Belgians were hesitant.

Railway Earnings

St. Louis Southwestern

	1933	1932
April gross	$975,656	$1,090,961
Net oper inc	99,412	64,103
Def aft chgs	185,722	185,197
4 mos gross	3,721,680	4,320,458
Net oper inc	100,668	23,265
Def aft chgs	1,019,624	980,173

New York, Chicago & St. Louis

	1933	1932
April gross	$2,202,432	$2,534,527
Net oper income	275,699	94,393
Def after chgs	269,823	401,544
4 months gross	8,747,729	10,404,887
Net oper inc	767,276	585,508
Def aft chgs	1,418,795	1,416,675

National Railways of Mexico
(Figures in Mexican currency)

	1933	1932
March gross	$6,502,822	$6,071,178
Bal after exp	534,607	579,470
Bal after charges	403,556	162,281
3 months gross	18,667,562	18,559,087
Bal after exp	1,394,421	1,678,324
Bal after exp	634,607	513,470

Baltimore & Ohio

	1933	1932
March def after chgs	$1,428,684	$636,072
Three months deficit	3,540,421	2,435,272

Union Pacific

	1933	1932
April gross	$7,795,625	$8,920,293
Net op inc	777,169	544,570
4 mos gross	28,685,296	36,697,937
Net op inc	1,559,964	3,278,378

St. Louis-San Francisco

	1933	1932
April gross	$3,147,928	$3,605,118
Net operating income	90,585	358,000
4 months gross	12,068,234	14,250,925
Net operating income	*249,550	543,490

*Deficit.

Lehigh Valley

	1933	1932
April gross	$2,680,243	$3,818,478
Net op inc	*143,309	719,604
Net loss	746,332	*259,061
4 mos gross	11,328,821	14,030,820
Net op inc	257,643	1,362,160
Net loss	2,264,157	862,587

*Deficit.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie
(Including Wisconsin Central)

	1933	1932
April gross	$1,730,957	$1,894,850
Net oper inc	125,733	388,533
Def aft chgs	530,554	670,463
4 mos gross	5,769,128	6,835,000
Net oper def	1,072,858	1,307,858
Def aft chgs	3,696,881	3,703,882

*Deficit.

Pere Marquette

	1933	1932
April gross	$1,574,397	$1,758,670
Net op def	51,003	71,340
Def aft chgs	339,500	333,062
4 mos gross	6,515,202	7,590,536
Net op def	99,434	†183,274
Def af chgs	1,162,080	810,716

†Income.

Seaboard Air Line

	1933	1932
April gross	$3,051,213	$3,170,382
Net op inc	500,530	381,356
4 mos gross	11,662,742	12,523,819
Net op inc	1,099,640	852,296

Bank of England

LONDON, May 25—Weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England compares as follows (000 omitted):

	May 25	May 18
Circulation	£369,873	£370,636
Public deposits	15,707	15,593
Private deposits	136,455	134,070
Bankers' accounts	99,204	97,298
Other accounts	37,251	37,372
Govt securities	70,001	68,451
Other securities	22,809	23,247
Disc and advances	11,573	11,573
Securities	11,236	11,674
Reserves	77,134	76,340
Prop res to liab	50.6%	50.5%
Bullion	187,008	186,976
Bank rate	2%	2%

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 25	Last May 24
80	80	7	Abraham & S pf	10	86½	86½	86½	
38⅞	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	29	28	28	28½
8½	3	..	Adams Express	10000	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8¼
65	39	..	Adams Exp pf	1000	62½	62½	62½	
18¼	8	..	Arams Millis	5000	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17⅜
10⅛	5½	..	Addressograph	600	9	8⅝	8⅞	8½
11¾	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	900	11	9⅞	10	10⅛
74⅜	47½	3	Air Reduction	2900	78⅝	73¾	76	74⅛
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	800	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	4
18⅜	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	500	14½	14½	14½	14⅜
2½	⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	3400	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅛
5⅛	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	4¾	3⅞	4⅛	3½
4	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
4¾	1½	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	4	3½	4	3⅝
16¼	5	..	Alleghany Steel	175	16½	16½	16½	15⅜
109½	70¾	..	Allied Chem	16000	105¾	102	103	107½
121⅝	115	7	Allied Chem pf	300	118¾	117½	117½	119½
16	6	..	Allis Chalmers	6000	15⅞	14½	14⅝	15½
16½	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	16	15¼	16	15⅝
4	⅝	..	Amal Leather	500	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3⅞
37½	18½	2	Amerada	1000	36	34½	35	36
17⅞	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1000	16⅛	16⅞	16⅛	16⅜
21	8	..	Am Bank Note	1100	20⅛	19¼	20¼	19⅞
44⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	43¾	43½	43¾	43
5⅛	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
42¾	23¼	..	Am Beet Sug pf	400	37⅞	37	37⅞	38
24½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	1400	24	23½	23⅛	24
40	60	7	Am Br S&F pf	10	90	90	90	90
86⅞	49½	4	Am Can	25500	86¼	84	84⅞	86
118¾	112	7	Am Can pf	200	128¼	128¼	128¼	
20	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	4000	19⅞	19	19	18¾
36¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	1500	35⅝	35	35	35½
5⅜	1⅝	..	Am Chain	400	5¼	5	5	5⅛
44⅜	34	3†	Am Chicle	800	43½	42	43½	42¼
4⅝	2	..	Am Colortype	100	3½	3½	3½	
26	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	14000	28	23	26½	24
12	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	20000	11¼	10½	10⅜	11½
24	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	900	21⅝	21¼	21¼	22⅝
20	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18
16½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1500	14⅞	14	14¼	14⅜
10⅜	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
11⅞	2½	..	Am Hide & L	2000	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜
39½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	1000	37⅞	37	37	37⅝
11¼	3⅜	..	Am Ice	14000	11⅜	10½	11	10⅞
10⅜	4¼	..	Am International	6000	10	9⅝	9⅞	9⅜
17¼	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	2900	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16¼
40	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	500	40	40	40	40
4⅝	1	..	Am Mach & Met	400	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
3⅞	⅜	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅞
13⅞	3½	..	Am Metal	12000	14⅞	14½	14½	13⅜
55½	15½	..	Am Metal 6½	200	58	54½	57¾	55
30	17	1½	Am News	30	22	22	22	
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	6000	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
28¼	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	25	24½	25	24½
2⅞	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1200	21¾	21½	21¾	21½
11⅜	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	14000	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	11
16⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	1200	16⅝	15¾	15⅞	16⅛
31⅝	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	1400	29½	29¼	29½	29⅝
1	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
31⅞	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	30000	31½	30¼	30¼	30½
68½	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	69	69	69	68½
14½	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	3500	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	14⅝
44⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	500	44¼	44	44	44½
58	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	3500	57	56	56	56
103	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	102¼	102	102¼	
113⅜	80½	9	Am Tel & Tel	23000	112½	110½	111¾	111¾
32¾	10	..	Am Type F pf	100	28⅜	28	28	28
27	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	5000	27⅜	25⅜	27	25½
23⅜	9½	..	Am WW&E ct	3500	23½	22¼	22½	23⅜
12⅜	3½	..	Am Woolen	2500	11	10⅜	10⅜	11
46½	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	4000	45⅜	43½	44	44½
1	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
7½	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4100	7¼	6⅜	6¾	7¼
15⅛	5·	..	Anaconda Cop	35000	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	13½
12½	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	300	12½	12	12	12
23½	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	4000	24	21¼	22¾	22⅛
3¼	1	..	A P W Paper	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
20⅝	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	200	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19⅜
100	95	7	Archer Dan pf	10	100	100	100	100
73¾	41	7	Armour Del pf	500	74¾	74	74	74¾
6⅝	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	18000	6¼	5⅞	6	6
4	1¼	..	Armour Ill B	14100	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝
34¾	7	..	Armour Ill pf	2500	33½	32¾	32¾	33½
4	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	1000	4	3⅜	4	3⅜
4⅞	2	..	Artloom Corp	60	5	4⅞	5	
3½	⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	300	2½	2½	2½	
13¼	1¾	..	Asso Dry Goods	1000	12¼	12	12	12
50	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	300	50	50	50	50
16	6¾	..	Asso Oil	10	15¼	15¼	15¼	
65⅜	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	23100	67¾	64¾	65⅞	64½
73	50	5	Atchison pf	800	73¾	73	73¾	73
4⅛	2	..	Atl Coast Line	4000	45¾	43¾	44⅞	44⅝
23	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	9000	22½	22¼	23⅜	22¼
20¼	9	..	Atlas Powder	1000	20¼	19⅞	20¼	20¼
70	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	70	70	70	70
5	1½	..	Atlas Tack	300	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
52½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	9000	51¾	49¾	49¾	52
3	1	..	Austin Nichols	900	3½	3	3¼	2¾
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	23000	11⅜	10¾	10⅞	11⅜

—B—

9⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	35000	9	8½	8½	9
32	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	30	30	30	31
17⅜	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	3400	17¾	16¾	17	17½
23	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	900	23¾	21½	23¾	22½
34	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	1000	33¾	33	33¾	33
89	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	100	88	88	88	88
13½	5⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	10	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
7½	3	..	Barnsdall A	1300	7¼	7¼	7½	7½
21½	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1300	20¼	19½	19½	19¾
64	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	61	59	59	60
7⅞	2½	..	Belding Hem	1000	6	5¾	6	6⅛
75⅛	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys pf	100	73½	73½	73½	73½
14⅝	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	9000	14	13½	13⅝	13⅝
23½	9	..	Best & Co	900	22	21½	21½	21¾
31⅞	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	21000	27	26	26½	26¾
64¼	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1900	64	62½	62½	63
13	3½	..	Blaw Knox	8000	13½	12⅞	12⅞	13
36¾	15	..	Bohn Alum & Br	5300	32⅜	29¾	31⅝	29⅞
65¼	52	..	Bon Ami A	100	66	66	66	
35⅜	18	1.60	Borden	6400	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜	33
13¾	5½	..	Borg Warner	8300	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	13¾
14¼	4	..	Boston & Maine	600	15¼	14¼	15½	
8½	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	4200	8¼	8	8⅛	8⅛
37½	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	9400	35⅞	34⅝	35	36
80¾	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
6¾	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
50	25⅛	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	800	78¾	75	75	76¾
46½	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	45½	45½	45½	
9⅞	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	2900	10⅜	9	9⅞	9
2¼	½	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
9	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	1500	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
12⅞	2¾	..	Bucyrus E ev pf	2100	12	11⅛	11⅝	12
2⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	2900	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
10	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	11	11	11	10
3⅝	1	..	Budd Wheel	9700	4⅛	3⅝	3¾	3½
7¾	2½	..	Bullard	2400	7⅝	7	7¼	7
3	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	3	3	3	3
13⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	9800	13½	13¼	13½	13½
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	800	3¾	3½	3½	3½
8¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1300	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
4	1¼	..	Butterick	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
13⅜	5·	..	Byers	7300	21⅞	21	21	21¼
54	30½	2	Byers pf	10	53	53	53	

—C—

21¼	7¾	..	Calif Packing	4500	22¼	20½	21¼	20¾
2⅝	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	800	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
8	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	7⅜	7	7¼	7
5½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	9200	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
19⅜	7½	1	Canada Dry	18100	19½	18¼	18¾	18⅞
14⅝	5½	..	Canadian Pacific	17400	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	13¼
30	14	1	Cannon Mills	200	29	28⅜	28⅞	28
8⅛	4½	..	Capital Admin	1200	9½	7½	9	
64⅞	30½	..	Case Thresh	29300	63½	61¼	61¾	63½
69⅜	41	4	Case Thresh pf	160	68⅝	67	67	67¼
16⅜	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	10200	16¼	15½	15½	16
3⅛	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	600	2	1⅞	2	2
29½	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	28500	29	27¼	28¼	28
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	27	26	26	26½
79	38	..	Central RR of NJ	300	79	76	76	76
5	2	..	Century Ribbon	400	4¼	3⅝	4¼	
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	18700	21⅞	20	20	21⅜
3⅞	1	..	Certain-Teed	500	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
15¾	4	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	16	16	16	
20⅞	7½	..	Crecker Cab Mfg	100	17	17	17	16½
30⅜	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	2400	30½	29½	29½	30
37	24½	2½	Ches & Ohio	21200	36¾	35⅝	36	36¼
2⅜	⅛	..	Chi & E Ill	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3
5¼	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	1500	5	4¾	4⅞	5
10	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2400	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
4	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1200	3¾	3½	3½	3⅞
5⅞	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3200	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5⅜
10⅜	2	..	Chi & N'western	12100	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9¾
16	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	1000	15½	15	15	15½
7	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	8600	7	6¼	6¼	6½
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Its & P	2400	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8¼
11⅜	2⅞	..	Chi RIP 6%	1200	11¼	10½	11¼	10⅜
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	1600	13⅜	12¼	12¼	12¼
14	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	90	14	13½	13½	13½
18½	5	1	Chickasaw Cot O	100	18¼	18¼	18	18
16	6	..	Chile Copper	10	14	14	14	14
23	7¾	..	Chrysler	58100	22⅜	21⅞	22	22½
17⅝	7½	.2	City Ice & Fuel	700	17	16½	16⅞	16⅞
56¾	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	70	55	54½	54½	54¼
1¼	¼	..	City Stores	500	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
3½	1½	..	City Stores A	40	3½	3½	3½	3½
16	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	5300	16	15½	16	15⅞
81	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	76	76	76	
12¾	3	..	Collins & Aikman	600	12	11½	11½	12
12¼	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	7500	11¾	11	11	11½
45	16	6½	Colo F & I pf	20	43	42	42	45
28	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	1020	28	23½	25	23¾
21	10	4	Colo & So 2pf	80	23	21	23	20
18⅜	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	24500	19	17	17⅞	17⅝
77⅜	59	6	Columbia G pf A	300	72½	71	72½	71⅞
15¼	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1400	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14½
56⅞	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	7500	56½	53	54	54½
13⅞	4	..	Comm Credit	5100	13⅝	12⅞	13¼	13⅛
20½	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	20½	20½	20½	
26½	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	27½	27½	27½	26½
34	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2700	33⅛	32½	32⅝	33
13¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	75100	19⅝	16⅜	18½	16⅞
3¼	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	40100	3	2¾	3	2⅞
50	21	6	Comwith &S 6pf	1400	41¾	40	41¾	41
14	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	2400	14½	13¼	14	10⅝
4⅝	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	2100	4⅝	3⅞	4⅜	4
14	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	7400	14	11	13¾	11¼
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	32700	55⅜	53½	53⅝	53¾
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	100	90½	90½	90½	
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	1500	3¾	3½	3¾	
9⅛	5	..	Consol Oil	22400	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅜
8¼	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	800	6¼	6	6	6
1½	¼	..	Consol Textile	5200	1¼	1½	1½	1¼
8	1½	..	Container A	2400	7⅞	6⅜	7⅜	6¾
3½	¼	..	Container B	1800	3¼	2¾	3⅛	2¾
13⅞	3	..	Cont Baking A	18600	13⅞	13¼	13¼	13½
2¼	½	..	Cont Baking B	14300	2½	2	2	2⅛
54⅞	36	4	Cont Baking pf	500	54½	54	54	54
57½	35½	2	Cont Can	5200	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝	56½
9¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	4600	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼
26⅝	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	5100	25½	24	24	24½
2½	1	..	Cont Motors	32700	3¼	2⅞	3	3¼
13¼	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	18100	13	12½	12⅝	12¾
74⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	14600	74¾	71½	72⅝	73¼
145⅞	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	2000	131¼	131¼	131¼	131½
5¼	2⅞	..	Coty	4500	5¼	5	5	5⅛
33⅜	22	2†	Cream of Wheat	1800	32	31	32	31½
8⅞	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅞
47¼	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	5300	47¼	44	45½	44½
38	24½	2.70	Crown Corp pf	800	37⅞	37	37¼	37½
3½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	1400	3	3	3	2⅞
23¾	9	..	Crucible Steel	9700	23⅝	21⅝	21⅝	23
45⅞	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	45½	44	45	43½
2⅝	6	..	Cuba Co	3400	2½	2⅜	2¾	2⅝
8¼	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	16900	8¼	7¾	8	7¾
50	20⅜	2½	Cudahy Packing	3100	49¾	48½	49¾	49
18	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	2400	16½	16¼	16½	16¼
50¾	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	600	49	49	49	48½
3½	1½	..	Curtis-Wright	13400	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
..	..	..	Curtiss-Wright A	4000	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5⅞
14¼	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	500	14¼	14	14	14¼

—D—

6	1⅜	..	Devegs St	800	4⅝	4	4½	4
11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co	700	11	11	11	11
70⅜	37⅞	..	Del & Hudson	12100	70⅜	68	68	68½
33	17¼	..	Del &Lck & W	33600	33	31½	31¾	31⅝
6¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	500	6⅜	6	6	6
72	48	4	Detroit Edison	300	70	68¾	69¾	69½
25	17½	.1	Diamond Match	700	23½	23½	23½	24
27¾	12	1†	Dome Mines	13600	27	25¼	26¾	26⅛
30½	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	18½	18	18	19¼
13½	10½	.75	Douglas A	12400	13¼	14½	14½	15¼
17	6¾	..	Dresser A	300	15½	15	15¾	
67⅞	32½	*2	du Pont de Nem	86200	67⅛	65½	66	66⅛
106	97⅜	6	du Pont deb	300	104½	104½	104½	
102	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	94	94	94	94

—E—

5⅝	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	5400

Financial: News and Comment

Urges Business Men to Support The President

Government Partnership In Industry Approved by Charles M. Schwab

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Charles M. Schwab expressed optimism today in the trend of current events, and urged business to stand firmly behind President Roosevelt's plans for economic recovery.

The noted chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation spoke to the American Iron & Steel Institute, which he heads. He approved the President's idea of "government partnership in industry" but said that "industry must regulate itself wisely and for the public good if it is to escape regulation from without." The veteran steel master urged industry to set up unemployment reserves voluntarily to provide against distress in any future depressions.

"I feel better about our situation today than I have for many months," he said. "The improvement which has come about in the last few weeks has given us all new hope.

"It is gratifying to see our Administration in Washington is proceeding along lines which should prove helpful toward international conditions," he said.

Vigorous Program

"On March 4, this nation was in a state of chaos. This was followed by a program of action more vigorous and more effective than any other we have witnessed in modern times. The President had the courage to take steps in the direction of balancing the budget and to make certain other forceful moves which were necessary to rehabilitate our economic structure. That restored faith throughout our entire nation, and faith in turn has had its far-reaching influence on our financial situation."

"President Roosevelt in his splendid address to the country on May 7," he said, "invited industry into partnership with the Government to solve its problems. This open-minded pronouncement warrants the admiration of the entire country. I am happy indeed to express mine."

"Speaking for the steel industry," he declared, "I say that we gladly accept this offer of partnership. . . ."

The progress toward profit making in the steel industry, Mr. Schwab said, is already under way.

"Our feet are on rock," he declared. "In view of the short time in which we have had this improvement, I feel it is too early to forecast ingot production for this year. But it is safe to say that it will be an improvement over last year, and there is every indication that we shall look back on 1932 as a record low."

Replenishment of Stocks

William A. Irvin, president of United States Steel Corporation, said that "the rather liberal demands for steel products during the last six weeks quite clearly indicate the need of the country for replenishment of stocks." It was reasonable to assume, he added, that "activities in the development of needed enterprises, together with rehabilitation and modernizing of major facilities will call for a substantial tonnage of heavier products."

"The improvement in steel business is being maintained," said Eugene G. Grace, Bethlehem's president. "This is occurring without any improvement in the railroad and construction lines."

George G. Crawford, president of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, summed up his company's outlook as follows: "Our business is substantially better. We expect our bookings for future delivery to carry us into the summer on a substantially increased basis above present operations."

L. E. Block, chairman of the Inland Steel Company, was of the opinion that steel demand "will soon be more pronounced and more general so that in the near future the industry may again be able to show some earnings on its large capital investment."

Ernest T. Weir, chairman of National Steel Corporation, declared that the improvement in the steel industry which started in April has continued and expanded in an encouraging manner. "I feel," he said, "that we are in a definite movement, and that the industry will not again go down to anything like the low point of operations experienced earlier in the year.

More Employees

"Practically every company has added employees, and consequently the steel industry is leading in the general recovery which is certainly evident in the improved sentiment and activity all over the United States."

Francis H. Sisson, president of the American Bankers Association, told the Institute that the near-term outlook for business was "definitely favorable" in that the recovery would continue along natural lines or would be bolstered by currency and credit adjustments. The long-term outlook, he asserted, depended on which type of recovery occurred.

Improvement in steel demand has enabled the Ludlum Steel Co. to operate again on a profitable basis, said H. G. Batcheller, president. So far in May the company's sales have been 72 per cent ahead of the like period in April and 17 per cent above the like period in May, 1932.

Tom M. Girdler, chairman of Republic Steel Corporation, said he looked to the future with "much hope and optimism," but felt that steel quotations must be raised to allow the producers to make money.

Horace S. Wilkinson, chairman of Crucible Steel Co. of America, said his company expected a further increase in the volume of business which was now running about 40 per cent of plant capacity.

Bulova Watch Company Loss

Bulova Watch Company reports for the year ended March 31, net loss of $1,088,932 after charges, compared with a net loss of $218,134 a year before.

Wage Increases Will Improve Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, May 25

A WAGE increase of 10 per cent is announced by the Van Kirk Hosiery Mills here. The increase will apply to 150 employees, effective at once, and is intended as a stimulus toward improved industrial conditions, according to the announcement.

NEW YORK, May 25—On June 1, or as near that date as practical, the du Pont Rayon and du Pont Cellophane companies are adjusting upward most of their wage rates, averaging practically 5 per cent. This will affect the major part of nearly 10,000 employees in the above companies' plants at Buffalo, N. Y., Old Hickory, Tenn., Richmond and Waynesboro, Va.

United Gas Earns $2.22 Share on $7 Second Preferred

United Gas Corporation reports for the 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1933, net income after all charges, applicable to $7 preferred stock, of $5,116,135 compared with $7,972,914 in the preceding 12 months.

After allowing $3,148,660 for full dividend requirements on the $7 preferred stock, the balance for the 12 months ending February this year of $1,967,475 was equal to $2.22 a share on the 884,680 shares of $7 second preferred stock.

In the preceding year the balance of $4,871,732 after dividends on the $7 preferred was equal to $5.50 a share on the same number of second preferred shares.

Regular dividends on the $7 cumulative preferred have been paid to Aug. 31, 1932. A dividend of 87½ cents a share was paid Dec. 1, 1932, and a dividend of 25 cents a share was declared for payment March 1, 1933, for the quarter ended Nov. 30, 1932. Dividends on the $7 second preferred stock, also cumulative, have been paid to Feb. 29, 1932.

Operating revenues of subsidiaries for the 12 months to February 28 this year were $22,981,231 compared with $24,205,926 in the previous 12 months' period.

February operating revenues showed an increase over a year ago, the figures being $2,192,182 compared with $2,169,912, while net revenues from operation amounted to $1,243,541 this year in February, compared with $1,291,946 last year for the like month.

Buyers Offering Less Resistance To Steel Prices

Renewed confidence in the persistence of recent improvement in the iron and steel market characterizes the attitude of both buyers and sellers, say the Iron Age. Such hesitancy as was caused by the recent pause in steel demand or by the reaction in scrap has been dispelled by increased buoyancy in the automobile industry, a new spurt in tinplate business, a steady broadening of miscellaneous steel buying and further price advances on both finished steel and pig iron.

Buyers are offering less and less resistance to prices, evidently being impressed both by the earnestness of sellers and the possibility of subsequent stabilization at still higher levels under Government auspices.

Steel production, under the stimulus of reaccelerated bookings, has again increased in most districts. Ingot output has risen from 23 to 25 per cent at Pittsburgh, from 33 to 37 per cent at Chicago, from 41 to 44 per cent at Cleveland, from 38 to 42 per cent at Birmingham and from 75 to 80 per cent in the Wheeling district. The national average has advanced from 35 per cent a week ago to 38 per cent of capacity, the highest rate since June, 1931.

Globe & Rutgers Reorganization Is Progressing

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—The reorganization committee of the Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company announces that assentors to the plan of reorganization already included a large number of important industrial and commercial companies.

A large section of the nation's industry is represented on the list (of assentors), railroads having nine represented, marine transportation 28, mining 4, banking 16, manufacturing 44, and the retail trade 3, the announcement said.

"It is the belief of the reorganization committee that the plan of reorganization, if it is carried on to success, will have a far-reaching and beneficial effect upon industry as a whole, as well as a marked effect upon the entire fire insurance business," the announcement said.

London Wool Sales

LONDON, May 25 (AP)—There were 7606 bales of wool offered at the auction today of which 6497 were sold. Good general buying of the moderate selection offered took place at very firm prices. Withdrawals were frequent and more general owing to firm limits.

Bank Clearings

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Bank clearings at leading American cities, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., totaled $3,989,343,000 for the week ended May 24. This is a decrease of 2.3 per cent from a year ago. The previous week's total was $4,323,238,000, a decline of 2.7 per cent from 1932.

Treasury Bills

WASHINGTON, May 25—The United States Treasury is inviting tenders for Treasury bills to the amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts. They will be 91-day bills, and will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders.

Frigidaire Adds 1500 Men

Frigidaire Corporation has added 1500 men to its pay roll, increasing factory force to the highest point since 1930.

Old King Cotton To Forefront At Economic Parley

Fortune Sees Commodity Needs as Key to the Foreign Policy

NEW YORK, May 25—"At the very heart of the economic conference which meets in London this month is cotton," declares Fortune Magazine, executives' publication which analyzes the status of America's "greatest, richest export" in the June issue.

Pointing out that 8,000,000 bales must be exported annually, and that as a result of low world prices "some 8,000,000 Americans are probably earning less than the lowest paid European worker," Fortune asserts that "the Administration looks with desperate hope to London.

"If it can get tariffs reduced and currencies stabilized it may be able to increase international trade and consumption of everything," the publication states. "To the extent that these efforts are successful cotton will find a wider market because it is the only commodity not obstructed by tariff walls and quotas, because there is not in the immediate future any combination of soil, climate, capital and labor that can replace United States cotton as the major source of supply to the United States and the rest of the world.

"Ask any cotton man—landlord, tenant, merchant, or theorist—how much cotton costs to raise, and he will tell you, quite seriously: 'Exactly what it brings.' Cotton is a cash crop raised on credit. On the basis of what one year's crop brings, credit agencies advance money for the next year. If next year's price is higher everybody makes a profit; if the price falls everybody loses.

"In the years 1909-14 (which 1933 wistfully terms 'normal') the average spot price of cotton was 12½ cents, which meant 11½ cents to the farmers, and so throughout the cotton belt 11½ cents was accepted as the cost of production. As the price rose, growers borrowed more money each year; the production cost rose, a year behind the selling price, and so did the profits.

"But when the price began to go down the credit level always remained a year behind, and so cotton has been raised at a loss since 1929. Not until last year, when banks were closed and credit exhausted, did the farmer reluctantly admit that cotton could be raised for less than 11½ cents a pound.

"This year's crop will be a cash crop and the cheapest ever produced. Even six-cent cotton will make an operating profit, and at eight cents money will flow. Banks will thaw, credit expand, and the corner will really have been turned—if cotton is still eight cents in the fall. Texas remembers that it paid itself out of three years' debt with the rich crop of 1929."

Chase National Surplus Account Cut to $50,000,000

NEW YORK, May 25—At a meeting Wednesday the board of directors of the Chase National Bank directed certain chargeoffs and additions to reserve accounts, and authorized reduction of surplus to $50,000,000 from $100,000,000.

As one result of this action, the obligations to the bank of General Theaters Equipment Corporation and Fox Film Corporation and its subsidiaries have been written off or covered by reserves, so that the total of such obligations now remaining is approximately $15,000,000, said a statement by the bank.

Capital will remain at $148,000,000; the surplus, as stated, will be $50,000,000 and the undivided profit account will be in excess of $7,500,000, compared with $13,199,600 March 31. The total capital funds will therefore be in excess of $200,000,000.

It is the firm belief of the directors that the bank will have substantial recoveries in many of the items subject to the action taken Wednesday, the bank's statement said.

Drastic Economies By Socony Vacuum Corp.

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Drastic economies inaugurated by the Socony Vacuum Corp., which resulted in a decrease of some $31,465,000 in expenditures during the last year, were pointed out in a statement by Mr. H. L. Pratt, chairman of the board, at the company's annual meeting.

Mr. Pratt said, however, that in the latest analysis, "A fair return on the company's investment will depend on receiving a fair price for the products themselves."

Norwalk Tire Operations Up

HARTFORD, May 25—Norwalk Tire & Rubber Company has announced plans to operate its plant six days a week effective at once instead of five days. Two weeks ago, when a wage increase of 5 per cent was announced, the plant was operating three days a week.

Dartmouth Manufacturing Company

Dartmouth Manufacturing Company, in a letter to preferred stockholders, has asked for tenders of stock at $83 a share. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the preferred stock will be paid June 1 to stock of record May 8.

American Public Service Company

American Public Service Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, gross earnings of $974,299. Net income after taxes, interest, amortization, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., was $38,788.

California Gasoline Sales

SACRAMENTO, May 25—California taxable gasoline sales for April were 112,978,000 gallons, compared with 109,560,000 in March and 117,074,000 in April, 1932.

Hazel Atlas Glass Busy

Hazel Atlas Glass Company plants are practically at capacity, and earnings for April and May exceeded the like months of 1932.

Plan Outlined to Make Gold Standard Function Once More

To Be Submitted to the Congress of International Chamber of Commerce Soon by American Economist—International Unity Necessary

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A six-point plan to make the gold standard work once more is outlined in a report to be submitted to the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce late this month.

Both Great Britain and the United States have officially announced their desire to return to the gold standard as soon as this can be done on a workable basis. Dr. Leo Pasvolsky, distinguished American economist and specialist in international finance, presents in World Trade, the chamber's organ, a program of action which he believes would open the way immediately for a return to a stable monetary system.

First of all, according to Dr. Pasvolsky, there must be a genuine desire on the part of all governments, or at least of the most important ones, to reverse the recent trend toward economic nationalism and commercial isolation. There must be concerted action by all the great commercial countries toward international economic collaboration.

Taking it for granted that the principal powers do really desire to continue trading with one another on a large scale, he concludes that an international economic standard of value is a primary requirement.

"In spite of the criticisms hurled at it, especially in the last two years, the gold standard remains the sole available basis for a monetary organization capable of providing an adequate mechanism for the maintenance of stable foreign exchange rates," Dr. Pasvolsky declares. "Its reëstablishment as the common basis for national monetary systems is one of the essential conditions for a restoration of international trade and a resumption of international movements of capital and consequently of the whole process of economic recovery."

The six basic requirements of such an international economic system are listed by Dr. Pasvolsky as follows:

1. Establishment of a régime of stable national currencies as the first stage toward restoration of an international gold standard.

2. Establishment of sound national economies, and particularly of budgetary equilibrium in the various countries in the briefest possible period.

3. International agreement on an immediate customs truce; a gradual reduction of existing tariff levels, and as rapid as possible removal of all quantitative restrictions, including control of foreign exchanges.

4. Reduction of intergovernmental debts to manageable proportions through ratification of the Lausanne agreement and negotiations of supplementary agreements dealing with the war debts.

5. Inauguration of negotiations between creditors and debtors on international private accounts, looking toward adjustment of obligations, especially from the point of view of a consolidation of short-term debts, in those cases where such an adjustment appears indispensable, an agreement to set up appropriate machinery for facilitating such adjustment.

6. Agreement among governments and central banks for a technical reform of the gold standard system, primarily with a view to (a) introducing a greater degree of elasticity into its operation; (b) establishment of a system of adequate central banking collaboration, through the medium of the Bank for International Settlements, by the exchange of essential information and the coördination of national credit policies and money market conditions; and (c) creation of an effective international currency stabilization fund.

"An important immediate need would be met by the setting up of an international currency stabilization fund, of the type envisaged by the Stresa Conference, but operating on a much larger scale," Dr. Pasvolsky writes.

"The administration of such a fund would fall well within the scope of activities of the Bank for International Settlements, and, if suitably managed, the fund would constitute an efficient agency for a safe initial redistribution of gold by means of credit operations, as well as an important instrument of international financial collaboration and stability."

A Window in Wall Street

J. P. Morgan & Co.

MORGAN'S is the leading private banking firm not only in the United States, but also in the world.' Because of its private nature, its make-up has always been shielded from the public, and the mystery attaching to it has been enhanced by its peculiar organization. There are 20 partners, and each of them signs a partnership agreement with Mr. Morgan on entering the firm. This is the paper that the Senate committee now quizzing the private bankers was so anxious to see. Report has it that no partner knows the arrangement by which his colleagues enter the firm. It is said that in normal times a partnership is worth at least $1,000,000 a year, but there is no way of telling, and this estimate was made when income-tax returns were public property. It was computed by multiplying the tax by four. In 1925, for instance, Thomas W. Lamont, a Morgan partner, paid $480,747 in income tax, and it was, therefore, thought that Mr. Lamont's income would be in the region of $1,500,000.

* * *

The Money Trust

Never before has the public been provided with such a thorough peek into the affairs of the "house on the corner." As a Wall Streeter put it, "Times have certainly changed when Morgan's feel impelled to issue a public statement about their own business." The last disclosures were made by Mr. Morgan's father, who testified in 1912 before a House committee which investigated "the concentration of control of money and credit," or the so-called money trust. This was headed by Representative Arsene P. Pujo, and, though little came of the committee's work directly, the Federal Reserve System is said to date from its memorable hearings. Till that time, Morgan's, in virtue of its dominating position among the banks, had coördinated credit in meeting financial crises. Mr. Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the Pujo committee, obtained from Mr. George F. Baker, a financial Titan of those days who almost reached the stature of "Morgan the Magnificent," the unwilling admission that such an influence left a great country in an uncomfortable position. The Pujo committee concluded that there was no "trust" in the sense of a definite agreement. What existed was something that it defined as follows: "An established and well-defined identity and community of interest between a few leaders of finance which has been created and is held together through stock holdings, interlocking directors, and other forms of domination over banks, trust companies, railroads, public service and industrial corporations, and which has resulted in a vast and growing concentration of control of money and credit in the hands of a comparatively few men." This is now the definition that passes for "money trust." But the old type of money power formerly focused in Morgan's is now enjoyed by the Federal Reserve System. Morgan influence, while still great in the world of finance, has been moving in the direction of industry, and the list of directorships in over a hundred corporations, produced for the Senate Committee on Tuesday, constitute the crème de la crème of American industry.

* * *

A Conservative House

What is most interesting to the financial district about the Morgan testimony, which has been followed with an eagerness rare in Wall Street, is the light that is shed on Morgan holdings. A guessing competition had been in progress as to the facts ever since the hearing was scheduled. Liquidity of present position and conservatism in past policy were both expected and are confirmed by the data. At the end of last year deposits totaled $340,047,701. Resources amounted to $424,708,096. Liquidity is shown in the ratio of cash and near-to-cash holdings to deposits. This works out at 85 per cent, including $224,580,150 in government bonds. Only $13,875,028, or 4 per cent of the deposits, was in common stocks. Though this figure is bound to have increased in recent months, the conservative policy of the "House of Morgan" is illustrated in the fact that, even in 1929, government bond holdings were nearly three times more than holdings of common stocks.

* * *

Personalities—Old and New

The great figures of the Pujo inquiry were the father of the present head of the Morgan firm and Samuel Untermyer. The following was one of their colloquies:

Your power in any direction is entirely unconscious to you, is it not?

It is, sir.

If this is the case, you do not think you have any power in any department of industry in this country, do you?

I do not.

Not the slightest?

Not the slightest.

The new inquiry under the direction of its counsel of Ferdinand Pecora seems bound to develop along these lines. Pecora, the son of a Sicilian immigrant, has the same chance of making a nation-wide reputation that Mr. Untermyer made. In New York, however, he is already well known, for he used to be Assistant District Attorney here, and investigated milk grafters, ballot frauds, police bribery, bucket shop scandals and the like which kept him on the front pages for months at a time. He is getting only $255 a month as his fee, but the value of the experience cannot be measured in dollars, nor, of course, can the service. Mr. Pecora has suaver witnesses to handle than had Mr. Untermyer. One reason, perhaps, is that the present partners have figured prominently in post-war diplomacy, Thomas W. Lamont, Russell C. Leffingwell and S. Parker Gilbert having been associated with many of the international deliberations in the past decade, while "J. P." himself was one of the members of the committee under Mr. Owen D. Young that fixed German reparations in 1929.

H. B. E.

United States Gypsum Is Now Showing Profit

Gains in March and April Enough to Offset Any Earlier Losses

CHICAGO, May 25 — Profits of United States Gypsum Company in March and April more than offset losses in the first two months of this year and the company currently is operating in the black, say interests close to it. Gypsum issues statements only twice a year and the amount of profit to date this year is not determinable.

Since there normally are two peaks in the gypsum business, one in the spring and the other in the fall, it is too early to determine whether the improvement of the past two months is merely an early seasonal rise or will eventually exceed the seasonal spring bulges of the past two years.

The trend of commodity prices the next 60 days probably wil be an important factor in Gypsum's spring business. Inventories of the 30,000 or more dealers comprising its retail outlets have been reduced to meager proportions. Continued increase in price level of raw materials would, in turn, soon be reflected in higher wholesale prices of processed materials.

While new construction in the United States since the first of the year has been relatively small compared with volume of former years, the amount of repairing and modernization is of more sizable proportions. The demand for building materials for both purposes forms the basis for Gypsum's sales increase.

Another factor redounding to the company's advantage is the recent increase of about 20 per cent in price of metal lath. Through its control and ownership of basic metal lath patents, Gypsum has become a dominant producer in this field. This price firming reflects, in part, stiffening of prices of raw materials.

United States Gypsum has a number of products such as roof tile and sheet-rock-pyrofill material used in roof construction and surfacing, and it is understood the company since the first of the year has been looking into this field with a view to rounding out its roofing line.

Negotiations now are progressing and if consummated will give it a complete line of medium priced and cheaper roof coverings to be used in connection with its gypsum products now used as a base upon which outer surfacing is applied.

Court Rules That Gold Now Void As Payment for Bonds

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Phenix Ingraham ruled that the temporary withdrawal of the United States from the gold standard has voided the use of gold to pay off bonds which provide for gold payment.

The ruling was made on application of the Irving Trust Company to decide the point as it is about to receive payment from the city of $2,850,000 for gold bonds of the Libby Hotel which was razed to widen Chrystie Street.

"By the President's proclamation," Justice Ingraham said, "all gold coin and gold certificates have been withdrawn from circulation. Upon the surrender of gold coin or gold certificates, the holder has received other currency of equal coin value. At the present time there is but one lawful medium of exchange and this has the same coin value as gold of equal amount."

Cluett Peabody Co. Plant To Reopen on Full Time

LEOMINSTER, Mass., May 25 (AP)—Cluett Peabody & Co., Inc., shirt manufacturers, whose Leominster plant has been closed since November, 1931, today posted notice the mill would reopen "within 10 days" on a full time basis.

The Cluett Peabody plant here will employ about 200 persons, and officials of the company have advertised for their old help to return.

Dividends

Loudon Packing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 14. Company omitted dividends last March.

New York Telephone Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the preferred, payable July 15 to stock if record June 20.

Standard Brands, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 5.

Hazel Atlas Glass Company declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 17.

Eastern Equities Corporation declared a liquidating dividend of $1 a share, payable May 26 to stock of record May 25. With this dividend there will have been paid to common shareholders of the old American Glue Company total cash dividends of $139 a share and a half share of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing stock.

National Lead Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the common stock, payable June 30 to holdings of record June 16.

Crown Willamette Paper Company declared a dividend of $1 on the first preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 13.

New England Gas & Electric Association declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.375 a share on the $5.50 preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record May 31.

National Steel Corp.

PITTSBURGH, May 25 — Reflecting improving business in the steel industry, National Steel Corp. is starting four vessels of its Great Lakes ore fleet in the iron ore and coal-carrying trade. Vessels will carry ore from the company's extensive properties at the head of the Great Lakes to its Detroit plant and to the lower Lakes for rail shipment to its Weirton, W. Va., plant.

North American Cement Corp.

North American Cement Corporation reports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $804,810 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, interest and amortization, compared with a net loss of $979,302 for the 12 months ended March 31, 1932.

Youngstown Steel Schedules Larger

Youngstown, Ohio, May 25

MID-WEEK schedules showed Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company plants here operating at 30 per cent of capacity, compared with 28 per cent at the week's start and 24 per cent a week earlier.

Sheet & Tube's active blast furnaces will be increased to two next week, and to three within a short time if present volume of steel buying holds. Ingot output for Sheet & Tube's district mills is the highest in 20 months.

A further upswing in demand for automobile steel is the chief factor in Carnegie Steel Company's operations here. Its Ohio Works plant, with 11 of the 15 open-hearth furnaces melting and a second blast furnace scheduled to be blown in Saturday, is the most active large steel plant in the Valley.

Planned Inflation Is Better of Two Evils, Say Authors

The departure of the United States from the gold standard is not in itself inflationary and it could possibly have the exactly opposite effect, says Donald B. Woodward and Marc A. Rose, editors of the Business Week, in a book called "Inflation" issued recently by Whittlesey House, a division of the McGraw-Hill Book Company. It declares that depressions are not self-curing and that dangerous though inflation may be, it seems the logical way out, provided it is voluntary and provided controls are planned in advance.

"Suspension of gold payments is not inflationary in any sense," the book says. "No more dollars are created and no velocity is imparted to the dollars already outstanding. After gold suspension, limitation on the amount of currency issues become self-imposed, a matter of self-discipline."

"When prices fall nowadays, they destroy money. Every time prices fall far enough to destroy a man's ability to pay a debt, the money based on his debt is destroyed. Every time a bank calls a loan in anticipation of such an eventuality money is destroyed.

"From 1929 through 1932, bank-credit money to the tune of $18,000,000,000 was thus destroyed in the United States alone.

"It is ridiculous to talk about low prices tempting buyers into the market when the ability of the public to buy anything at any price is being destroyed on that scale.

"We are not faced with a choice between good and bad. The choice is between two evils. Inflation is dangerous, but any one who has contemplated the implications of a genuinely thorough deflation, for which we seemed to be headed, will hardly hesitate in his choice.

"Somehow the population must be given buying power if we are to have recovery. The Government seems to be the only agency that can do this. The budget, that fetish of the business man, may have to be thrown helplessly out of balance. At the end of the process it may be desirable to stabilize the dollar at a new weight of gold.

"Failure to control a runaway in prices, we believe, is not inevitable. Inflations have always been accidental. A deliberate inflation should be quite another matter. Planned in advance, the controls could be planned simultaneously. It would require stern self-discipline, but, with the alternative clearly recognized as ruin, that should be possible."

Industrial Output Rises During April

WASHINGTON, May 25 — Industrial production, as measured by Federal Reserve Board seasonally adjusted index, increased from 60 per cent of 1923-25 average in March to 67 per cent in April. A year ago it was 63 per cent. The record low was 58 per cent last July.

Volume of factory employment and pay rolls increased between middle of March and middle of April by an amount somewhat smaller than the decrease in the preceding month, the report stated.

Increased department store sales from March to April were slightly more than the usual seasonal increase over the January-February sales volume. Construction contracts were up sharply in May.

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INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 1
Deposits Received by Mail
64 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS DIVIDENDS

Gold Standard Highly Favored In Switzerland

Inflationary Movement Is Generally Resisted by Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switz.—The Swiss franc is wedded to gold, American departure from the yellow-metal standard only strengthens Helvetian determination to keep its standard unchanged.

Official opinion resists inflation almost unanimously. Prolonged and unforseen pressure would be required to break through gold reserves that mass four times the legal ratio of 40 per cent behind every franc in circulation.

Liquid gold assets come within .51 of 1 per cent of covering "sight" engagement, in addition to outstanding currency. This remarkable liquidity backs up a franc that has come unchanged through post-war storms before which the French franc, English pound and most currencies of Europe foundered.

Paid All Demands

In the monetary uncertainty following American abandonment of gold, Swiss authorities have paid all demands out of a reserve still amounting to 2,500,000,000 gold francs, or about $500,000,000 at par of the former dollar.

During the third week of April, 74,000,000 francs in gold were withdrawn by foreign depositors from the Swiss National Bank. This movement is described as due to speculation in French and English currencies. Resultant weakening of the Swiss franc was promptly countered by the pouring of gold reserves to its support.

Such defense of the franc will be continued to the limit of the country's ability, according to bankers and other officials. French action is a major factor. The hope is expressed that America's action will result in a return to gold by all industrial countries, perhaps on a new and lower parity.

Deflation Still Rules

Failing this return, Switzerland stands in the position of a country normally exporting three-fourths of its products, yet compelled to compete in world markets against generally depreciated currencies of the great industrial nations. At this point, economic rather than monetary necessity may compel revision of the present gold-exchange system in Switzerland, competent observers declare.

Meanwhile, deflation rather than inflation continues to rule Swiss counsels. Governmental economy and adherence to gold chart the course. Some sections of opinion—decidedly in the minority — urge abolition of the gold standard and emission of paper money guaranteed by federal credit.

Action by the great powers will ultimately determine the seas over which Switzerzrland's chart leads, but the present command is to hold on the gold course unless driven from it.

Stock Exchange Expulsion

NEW YORK, May 25—The New York Stock Exchange has expelled under Article XVII of the constitution Joseph D. Frankel.

To Distribute Bonus

NEW YORK, May 25—Clark, Childs & Keech will distribute a week's salary as a bonus Friday, in addition to the regular pay roll.

97 YEARS of DIVIDENDS UNINTERRUPTED
CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK
Harvard Square, Cambridge
DEPOSIT BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 1

The VOICE from the WHITE HOUSE
President Roosevelt, in his radio talks, has urged the people to keep their heads and maintain their confidence in America's sound banking institutions.
Central Savings Bank is one of the country's oldest and largest mutual savings banks. It has grown up with the nation.
17 Presidents have been inaugurated since this famous old bank was founded, and during its 74 years of service the nation has passed through several crises. But we have never failed to keep faith with our depositors and pay regular dividends.
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way at 73rd St.
NEW YORK

New Records In I. A. A. A. A. Meet Hold Attention

All Running Events Will Create Marks and Field Distances May Go

Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. Champions

Year	Winner	Points
1876	Princeton	35
1877	Columbia	30
1878	Columbia	39
1879	Columbia	30
1880	Harvard	30
1881	Harvard	31
1882	Harvard	42
1883	Harvard	41
1884	Harvard	33
1885	Harvard	28
1886	Harvard	47
1887	Yale	36
1888	Harvard	*47
1889	Yale	30
1890	Harvard	33
1891	Harvard	46
1892	Harvard	48⅗
1893	Yale	47⅛
1894	Yale	37
1895	Yale	30
1896	Yale	48
1897	Pennsylvania	34
1898	Pennsylvania	50
1899	Pennsylvania	57
1900	Pennsylvania	38
1901	Harvard	44
1902	Yale	33
1903	Yale	†34⅓
1904	Yale	34½
1905	Cornell	30⅓
1906	Cornell	38
1907	Pennsylvania	33
1908	Cornell	34
1909	Harvard	39.1
1910	Pennsylvania	27½
1911	Cornell	30½
1912	Pennsylvania	28
1913	Pennsylvania	24
1914	Cornell	‡43
1915	Cornell	45½
1916	Cornell	45
1918	Cornell	47
1919	Cornell	39½
1920	Pennsylvania	30½
1921	California	27½
1922	California	40½
1923	California	39½
1924	Yale	28
1925	Southern California	33
1926	Southern California	35½
1927	Stanford	36½
1928	Stanford	43
1929	Stanford	45⅜
2 1930	Southern California	44¼
1931	Southern California	46 6-7
1932	Southern California	**62¾

*Harvard's cup. †Yale's cup. ‡Cornell's cup. **Southern California's cup.

In one sense the fifty-seventh Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field games, which will be held Friday and Saturday in Harvard's Stadium, Boston, will establish more records than any other of the modern era. Of course this is based upon the changing of the distances in the running events to meters. Each running event, being raced in meters for the first time in the I. A. A. A. A., will constitute a record. Then, too, there is a good chance that one or more of the present field-event records will go by the board.

The present list of records, even without the possibility of improvement, is on a par with any collegiate meet in the country. The marks and times have been improved to the point where world records are close at hand. This meet, if season performances are approached, will set running records in meters that will take great achievements in the future to better.

Much of the recent success of the Intercollegiates in the matter of great performances must be credited to the California teams. These invaders have been active candidates for team honors only in the past 15 years, and yet they hold exactly nine and share one of the 15 meet records. So powerful have the Californians become that Easterners, hosts to the visitors and originators of the meet, have not won a team title since 1924.

The only individual records held by Easterners are as follows: the hammer throw by Bowdoin, the two-mile by Harvard, the 440-yard dash by Pennsylvania, the 110-yard hurdles by Dartmouth. Pennsylvania and Wesleyan share the 220-yard hurdles with Southern California. That does not speak well for the East; neither does the one Yale victory in the team championships since 1920. Inclusive of past history, beginning in 1876, when the Californians did not compete, the record of team victories is as follows: Harvard 13; Yale 10; Cornell and Princeton 9; Southern California 5; California, Stanford and Columbia 3 each, and Princeton one.

Since I. A. A. A. A. prospects of breaking the existing meet running records is out of the question, the spectators will concentrate watching the assault upon the field events. Of the seven on the program, four are on the spot, so to speak. The pole vault, high jump, shotput and discus may be under pressure. The javelin, broad jump and hammer seemingly are safe enough.

The meet will open the first day at 2 o'clock with the field events in operation and at 3 o'clock the first of the running events will begin. On Saturday the field events open activity at 1 o'clock and the racing begins at 3. The present I. A. A. A. A. records and holders follow:

100-Yard Dash—9.6s.
Frank C. Wykoff, 1931.....So. California

220-Yard Dash—20.9s.
C. E. Borah, 1927.....Southern California

440-Yard Dash—47s.
William A. Carr, 1932.....Pennsylvania

880-Yard Run—1m. 51.9s.
Ben B. Eastman, 1932.....Stanford

One-Mile Run—4m. 14.4s.
John P. Jones, 1913.....Cornell

Two-Mile Run—9m. 22s.
James L. Reid, 1929.....Harvard

120-Yard High Hurdles—14.4s.
Earl J. Thompson, 1920.....Dartmouth

220-Yard Low Hurdles—23.6s.
A. C. Kraenzlein, 1898.....Pennsylvania
James I. Wendell, 1913.....Wesleyan
Ernest A. Payne, 1931.....So. California

Running High Jump—6ft. 5¾in.
Robert W. King, 1926.....Stanford

Running Broad Jump—25ft. 3½in.
Richard A. Barber, 1931.....So. California

Pole Vault—14ft. ½in.
William N. Graber, 1931.....So. California

16-Pound Shotput—52ft. ¼in.
Harlow P. Rothert, 1930.....Stanford

16-Pound Hammer—181ft. 6½in.
Fred D. Tootell, 1923.....Bowdoin

Javelin Throw—220ft. 11¼in.
Kenneth M. Churchill, 1931.....California

Discus Throw—160ft. 9¾in.
Eric C. W. Krenz, 1930.....Stanford

Surprises in Women's Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., May 25—Two surprises marked the second round of play in the women's metropolitan golf championship tournament on the links of the Cherry Valley Club, here, yesterday. Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, a former national semi-finalist, was defeated by Mrs. Arthur Milles of the Roslyn Harbor Country Club, 2 up; while Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake of the Old Country Club was defeated by Jane Brooks of the Rockland Country Club by the same score. Charlotte Glutting of the Rock Spring Country Club, Helen L. Hicks of the Inwood Country Club and national champion in 1931, and Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club advanced with impressive victories over Mrs. Larocque Anderson, Cherry Valley Club; Mrs. David H. Sulzberger, the Century Country Club, and Marion Fisher, Oak Hill Country Club, respectively, the margins of victory being 7 and 6, 5 and 4 and 9 and 7.

Medalist Is Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 25—Edith A. Quier, winner of the qualifying-round gold medal, was eliminated in the second round of play in the women's Philadelphia golf championship on the links of the Philmont Country Club, yesterday, by Mrs. John L. Welsh of the Gulph Mills Golf Club, 1 up. Frances Williams, who is defending the title this year, eliminated Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, former British, United States and Canada champion, by a similar score.

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Established 1857

Pirates Defeat Brooklyn, 6 to 5 In Ten Innings

Comorosky's Single Scores Piet With Deciding Run—Cubs Win

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	22	11	.667
New York	19	14	.576
St. Louis	19	16	.543
Boston	17	19	.472
Cincinnati	16	18	.471
Brooklyn	14	16	.467
Chicago	16	19	.457
Philadelphia	13	23	.361

Results May 24
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 5 (10 innings).
Cincinnati 3, New York 1.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 2.
Boston at St. Louis, postponed.

The Pittsburgh Pirates came from behind twice yesterday in their National League baseball game with Brooklyn and finally won in the tenth inning, 6 to 5. Adam Comorosky, a pinch hitter, singled home Tony Piet, who had doubled, with the winning run. Floyd Vaughan accounted for one of the Pirate runs with his homer. Leon Chagnon pitched the last two innings and was the winning pitcher. Joe Shaute and Van Mungo worked for the Dodgers, the pair yielding 14 safeties. Paul Waner hit two singles and a triple for the Pirates.

Lon Warneke and Leo Hartnett combined to give the Chicago Cubs a 5-to-2 victory over Philadelphia yesterday. The former kept eight hits well scattered, despite the fact that he pitched the last three innings handicapped by a mishap. The tall right-hander, who has won six games this season for the National League champions, hit a homer in the third inning. Hartnett put the Cubs out in front again in the sixth by hitting a circuit drive with two on base. It was his eighth of the year.

The Cincinnati Reds took an early three-run lead over the New York Giants yesterday at Redland Field and Bob Smith held this advantage to give his mates a 3-to-1 triumph. All three runs came while George Uhle was pitching. Johnny Moore was Cincinnati's star on attack, the young outfielder getting a double and triple. He crossed the plate twice himself and drove in his team's other run. Smith was touched for seven safeties, but was effective in the pinches.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1—6	14	0	
Brooklyn	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—5	13	0	

Batteries—Swift, Harris, Chagnon and Padden, Finney; Shaute, Mungo and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Chagnon. Losing pitcher—Mungo. Umpires—Barr and Quigley. Time—2h. 10m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	x—5	10	0	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2	8	0	

Batteries—Warneke and Hartnett; Holley, Pearce and Davis. Losing pitcher—Holley. Umpires—Magerkurth and Reardon. Time—1h. 46m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	x—3	7	1	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	7	1	

Batteries—Smith and Hemsley; Uhle, Bell, Starr and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Uhle. Umpires—Stark and Rigler. Time—1h. 39m.

Tom Bridges Yields One Hit to Senators

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	20	11	.645
Chicago	18	14	.563
Washington	20	16	.556
Philadelphia	17	14	.548
Cleveland	18	16	.529
Detroit	14	19	.424
St. Louis	14	22	.389
Boston	11	20	.355

Results May 24
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 4 (6 innings).
Detroit 3, Washington 1.
Chicago at Boston, postponed.
Cleveland at New York, postponed.

Once again Tom Bridges, Detroit right-hander, missed baseball's Hall of Fame by the margin of one hit. For the third time in part of two seasons, Bridges yielded only one hit yesterday in an American League game, against the Washington Senators, winning by a 3-to-1 score. The only hit was made by Joe Kuhel, a homer over the right field fence in the eighth inning. Bridges gave only one base on balls, that to Dave Harris in the ninth inning. He struck out eight Washington batters. Marvin Owen hit a single, double and triple for the Tigers.

The Philadelphia Athletics extended their winning streak to six games yesterday by taking the final contest of their series with St. Louis, 7 to 4. The game was halted in the sixth inning because of rain. Connie Mack used three pitchers and the Browns two. The Athletics won the game in the fifth inning, scoring five runs off Bump Hadley. Mickey Cochrane's double with three on was an important factor in the rally. Eob Johnson connected with a homer for the A's. The scores by innings:

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	3	10	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1	1	0

Batteries—Bridges and Hayworth; Weaver and Sewell. Umpires—Ormsby, Kolls and Dineen. Time—2h.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	5	x—	7	6	0
St. Louis	0	1	0	3	0	0—	4	5	2

Batteries—Cain, Claset, Grove and Cochrane; Hadley, Knott and Ruel. Winning pitcher—Claset. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Van Grafian and Owens. Time—1h. 35m.

Floyd Is Reëlected

Richard C. Floyd '11 of Brookline was re-elected president of the Harvard Varsity Club at its annual meeting at the clubhouse, Cambridge, last night. John H. Dean '34, captain of next year's varsity football team and shotputter and discus thrower on the Harvard varsity track team, was elected vice-president, while George Owen Jr. '23, was elected secretary-treasurer. Paul de B. deGive '34, captain of next year's varsity hockey team, and John M. Morse '34, star middle-distance runner on the track team, were elected undergraduate members of the executive committee, while the graduate members elected were Edgar N. Wrightington '97, captain of the varsity football team of 1896; G. Peabody Gardner '10, member of the varsity track, baseball and tennis teams, and Delmar Leighton '19.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	23	15	.605
Newark	22	15	.595
Baltimore	24	19	.558
Rochester	20	17	.541
Montreal	18	20	.474
Albany	17	21	.447
Jersey City	16	21	.432
Buffalo	13	24	.333

Results May 24
Rochester 5, Toronto 3.
Jersey City 6, Baltimore 3.
Buffalo 4, Montreal 3.
Buffalo 10, Montreal 1.
Albany at Newark (rain).

Michigan And John N. Fischer Retain Titles

Successfully Defend Big Ten Team and Individual Golf Honors

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 25—Capturing the individual title, John N. Fischer '34, led his University of Michigan mates to a team victory in the annual golf championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. Fischer and Michigan were the Big Ten title defenders at the Kildeer Country Club near here.

A total of 301 for 72 holes was displayed by the Michigan captain. His play was featured by a brilliant 34-2 under par, on the last nine. This gave him an 18-hole total of 71, which is par for the water course. In the morning the champion took 76 to go around. His Tuesday efforts were 78 and 76.

Michigan's team total was 1291, with E. C. Dayton '34, contributing 315, C. W. Markham 35, offering 343, and George David Jr. putting in 332 strokes. Dayton's 157, made up of 82 and 75, was the third best score of the day.

University of Minnesota, paced by E. R. Larson '33, came in second, 15 strokes to the rear of the championship squad. Larson's count for the day was 160, and his total 315. Edgar Bolstadt '34, kept the score down with his total of 156, the second best score of the day, with a pair of 76 cards.

In a playoff at 315 between Dayton and Larson, the former won second place medal. Dayton got a 4 on the first hole while Larson three-putted for a 5. Larson was runnerup to Fischer last year.

The wind, which kept the scores high on Tuesday, tamed down somewhat yesterday. The summary:

Michigan

Player and class*	Tu.	Wed.	Ttl.
J. N. Fischer '34	154	147	301
E. C. Dayton '34	158	157	315
C. W. Markham '35	169	164	343
George David Jr. '34	169	163	332
Totals	650	631	1291

Minnesota

E. R. Larson '33	155	160	315
Edgar Bolstad '34	162	156	318
C. V. Anderson '35	175	163	338
W. P. Zieske '35	171	164	335
Totals	663	643	1306

Northwestern

Harold Reid '35	166	166	332
R. A. Brown '35	158	161	319
W. J. Flynn '35	166	162	328
Paul MacDonald '33	180	169	349
Totals	670	658	1328

Ohio State

P. T. Carver '34	169	167	336
Frank Hahn '34	172	172	344
R. D. Kelley '35	174	174	348
T. G. Armstrong '33	171	174	345
Totals	686	687	1373

Wisconsin

Sam Ruskin '33	169	169	338
C. R. Studholme '33	173	177	350
R. H. Stegman '34	173	169	342
B. E. Michael '33	175	174	349
Totals	690	689	1379

Illinois

L. E. Hoffman '34	171	169	340
R. E. Baker '34	175	166	341
Arthur Grunewald	184	172	356
R. D. O'Neal '35	177	170	347
Totals	707	677	1384

Indiana

F. G. Cox '34	166	169	336
C. E. Harrell '33	169	177	346
T. F. O'Haver '35	182	181	363
H. C. Kenney '35	178	179	357
Totals	695	706	1401

Chicago

Edward Mauermann '34	166	173	339
P. C. Smith '35	192	179	371
H. E. Baker '35	173	178	351
R. G. Howe '34	187	183	370
Totals	718	713	1431

Yale Awards Major Y's to 12 Athletes

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25 (AP)—Awards of the major "Y" to 12 members and the manager of the Yale indoor track team, which won the indoor intercollegiate championship were announced last night by the Yale Athletic Association.

In previous years, the major letter was given only to members of the indoor track team who won individual championships. This year, in addition to Keith S. Brown '35, Wirt L. Thompson Jr. '34 and George S. Lockwood Jr. '33, individual champions who have been awarded letters, the "Y" was given to:

S. W. Beardsley '34 of Brooklyn; George T. French '33 of Davenport, Iowa, James G. Gammel '33 of Lakewood, Ohio; Maxwell J. Hamilton '34 of Brooklyn; Jacob W. Hershey '34 of Lemoyne, Penna.; Hillman B. Holcombe '34 of Taylorsville Miss.; Frank E. Pierce Jr. '34 of Chicago; Spelman Prentice '34 of New York; Charles H. Rose Jr. '35 of Niles, Ohio; Arthur T. Sutherland '33 of New York; John W. Turley Jr. '34 of Hartford, Conn.; Karl DeW. Warner '34 of Woodbury, Conn.; and Samuel S. Caldwell Jr. '33 of Omaha, Neb., manager.

The minor "Y" for varsity polo was awarded to nine students, and numerals were awarded to five members of the freshman polo team and 15 members of the freshman fencing team.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Columbus	19	11	.633
Minneapolis	18	15	.545
St. Paul	20	15	.571
Milwaukee	16	14	.533
Indianapolis	15	14	.517
Toledo	15	18	.455
Louisville	14	19	.424
Kansas City	13	24	.351

Results May 24
Milwaukee 8, Minneapolis 5.
Louisville 6, Toledo 1.
St. Paul 4, Kansas City 3.
Columbus at Indianapolis (postponed).

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	28	18	.609
Los Angeles	27	20	.574
Hollywood	27	20	.574
Sacramento	27	21	.563
Oakland	24	23	.511
Missions	25	24	.510
Seattle	15	29	.341
San Francisco	15	33	.313

Results May 24
Seattle 9, Los Angeles 6.
Hollywood 11, Sacramento 5.
Portland 6, San Francisco 2.
Missions 9, Oakland 6.

College Baseball Results

Brown 6, Northeastern 1.
Carleton 6, Gustavus Adolphus 5.
Dartmouth 5, Harvard 2.
Delaware 15, Penn M. C. 1.
Fordham 17, Rutgers 6.
Illinois Wesleyan 9, State Normal 3.
Lake Forest 2, Elmhurst 1.
Maine 9, Bowdoin 3.
North Central 5, Armor Tech 4.
Tufts 13, Amherst 1.
Union 9, Hamilton 1.
West Point 10, Wesleyan 2.
Yale 6, Holy Cross 2.

College Golf Results

Brown 5, M. I. T. 1.
Colgate 4, Amherst 2.
Wesleyan 3, Williams 3.

Southwest Title To Edward White, Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Texas Christian University and the University of Texas carried off honors at the annual Southwest Conference golf tournament held here recently, the Horned Frogs taking the medalist crown and the Longhorns winning the team championship and the individual title.

Jimmy Walkup '35 of Texas Christian University won medalist honors by shooting a brilliant 74 in the qualifying rounds. The combined scores of J. W. Tinnin '33, Edward White '35, J. H. Payne '34 and R. A. Snider '35, gave Texas the team title with the low card of 309. Texas gained this crown last year with the same score. Southern Methodist University was second with 315. Edward White '35, of Texas took the individual championship by defeating his team mate, R. A. Snider '35, 3 to 2, in the finals of the medal play. Snider was five down at the turn. He rallied, but too late for victory.

Many upsets were registered in the tournament. The first came when W. A. Barton '34 of Rice defeated the medalist, Jimmy Walkup, in the first round. The match went 22 holes. In the same round Tinnin of Texas won from the twice Southwest Conference champion, W. O. Watts '33 of Southern Methodist, 2 and 1. Dennis Lavender '34 of Southern Methodist, one of the favorites and runner-up to Watts in last year's tournament, was upset in the semifinals by Snider of Texas.

University of Texas is expected to send its four-man golf team to the national intercollegiates this summer. The two Southern Methodist stars, Watts and Lavender, are also expected to attend as well as Walkup of Texas Christian. The summary:

Southwest Conference Golf Championship
First Round

W. A. Barton '34, Rice, defeated Jimmy Walkup '35, T. C. U., 1 up (22 holes).
Edward White '35, Texas, defeated M. J. Sullivan '34, Rice, 7 and 5.
J. W. Tinnin '33, Texas, defeated W. O. Watts '33, S. M. U., 2 and 1.
M. S. Jones '35, S. M. U., defeated Alexander Hickey '35, S. M. U., 3 and 2.
Dennis Lavender '34, S. M. U., defeated Ralph Nemir '34, Rice, 7 and 6.
L. F. Becker '33, S. M. U., defeated Jack Panter '35, T. C. U., 6 and 5.
R. A. Snider '35, Texas, defeated Thomas Thompson '35, S. M. U., 3 and 6.
J. H. Payne '34, Texas, defeated Guy King '34, T. C. U., 10 and 8.

Second Round

Edward White '35, Texas, defeated W. A. Barton '34, Rice, 4 and 3.
J. W. Tinnin '33, Texas, defeated M. S. Jones '35, Rice, 3 and 2.
Dennis Lavender '34, S. M. U., defeated L. F. Becker '33, S. M. U., 5 and 4.
R. A. Snider '35, Texas, defeated J. H. Payne '34, Texas, 2 and 1.

Semifinal Round

Edward White '35, Texas, defeated J. W. Tinnin '33, Texas, 1 up.
R. A. Snider '35, Texas, defeated Dennis Lavender '34, S. M. U., 1 up in 21 holes.

Final Round

Edward White 35, Texas, defeated R. A. Snider '35, Texas, 3 and 2.

The qualifying scores were as follows: Jimmy Walkup '35, T. C. U., 74; Dennis Lavender '34, S. M. U., 75; J. W. Tinnin '33, Texas, 76; L. F. Becker '33, S. M. U., 77; R. A. Snider '35, Texas, 77; Edward White 35, Texas, 77; M. S. Jones '35, S. M. U., 77; J. H. Payne '34, Texas, 79; W. A. Barton 34, Rice, 85; O. W. Watts '33, S. M. U., 86; Ralph Nemir 34, 86; Thomas Thompson '35, S. M. U., 88; M. J. Sullivan 34, Rice, 88; Jack Panter '35, T. C. U., 91; Guy King '34, T. C. U., 92; Alexander Hickey '35, S. M. U. 92.

Shields and Prenn In Quarterfinals

AUTEUIL, France, May 25 (AP)—Elizabeth M. Ryan, former Californian, and Mme. Rene Mathieu, ranked first in France, today advanced to the semifinal round of women's doubles in the French hard-court tennis championships with a 6—1, 6—0 victory over little Mary F. Heeley and Freda James, British youngsters. They will meet Josane Sigart of Belgium, and Margaret C. Scriven of England, in the semifinals.

Helen H. Jacobs, the United States champion, and her French partner, Ida Adamoff, were eliminated in their quarterfinal match, losing to Mme. Henrotin and Colette Rosambert of France, 3—6, 6—4, 6—0. The American champion, who has been playing fine tennis all week, was uncertain and erratic today, and it was largely her errors which led to the defeat.

Francis X. Shields, only American man entered in the tourney, and Daniel Prenn, the German champion, advanced to the quarterfinals of the men's doubles with a walkover, the South African pair of Virgil G. Kirby and Nat G. Farquharson defaulting.

Miss Jacobs and Don B. Turnbull, her Australian partner, were eliminated in the third round of mixed doubles yesterday by Josane Sigart, the Belgian and her French partner, Marcel Bernard, 6—3, 9—11, 6—4.

Cochet and Mlle. Rosambert also lost out in the third round, bowing to Freda James and H. G. N. Lee of England, 6—2, 6—3.

Another Well Capped In Geneva Gas Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 25—Natural gas totaling 20,000,000 cubic feet a day is being obtained from the newly discovered Geneva field today following three big strikes.

The latest, the Patrick 1, which workers have just finished capping, was estimated to be producing 5,000,000 cubic feet. Two others, brought in together the previous day are producing 6,000,000 cubic feet a day between them.

Gas in all cases was struck in the Niagara limestone stratum from 1070 to 1170 feet beneath the surface. Seven wells now are operating in the Geneva field.

Bowdoin Netmen Win Titles

WATERVILLE, Maine, May 25 (AP)—Bowdoin netmen blasted aside all opposition yesterday to win the state intercollegiate tennis championship. Both the singles and doubles titles went to the Brunswick institution in the final day's play on the Colby College courts. Walter J. Woodger Jr. '35, Bowdoin ace, after upsetting the Colby favorite, Norman A. Taylor '34 in Tuesday's semifinals, yesterday beat Charles Lampropoulos '33 of University of Maine, 5—7, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4, to clinch the singles crown. Pairing with Bob Frost, Woodger scored a 6—4, 6—4, 6—3 victory over Taylor and Filbert A. Silveira Jr. '33 of Colby to win the doubles title.

Yale Names Netmen

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25 (AP)—Members of the Yale tennis team who will compete in the intercollegiate championship at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., the week of June 26 have been selected by Coach William E. Hinchcliff. He named Capt. Robert P. Hastings '33, Captain-Elect J. Upshur Moorhead '34, William G. Mundy '35 and Egbert J. Miles Jr. '35S.

Husted Victor In N. E. College Singles Final

Williams Team Captures Doubles Title—Cup to Dartmouth

New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association's Eight-Point Cup Standing

	Points
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.	9
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.	3½
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.	2
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.	½

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., May 25—For the ninth time since the tournament started in 1900 a Dartmouth College undergraduate has won the singles title of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association. Wednesday afternoon, under poor playing conditions, caused by light showers, Robert G. Husted, Dartmouth sophomore from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., battled the defending champion, Albert Horton 3d., Williams College senior from Providence, R. I., for five sets and won out after dropping the second and third on a clay court at the Longwood Cricket Club.

Husted's 6—3, 2—6, 3—6, 11—9, 6—4 victory gave Dartmouth more than enough points to lift the eight-point cup put up for competition in 1929 by the N. E. I. L. T. A. Williams scored a total of 3½ points, Amherst College 2 and Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., ½ point on the retired trophy. The last cup was won by Williams in 1928. Dartmouth only managed to score a total of 3½ points on that trophy.

Williams, for the ninth time in the 33 years of competition and the first time since 1928, won the doubles championship when Horton and Robert J. Kelleher '35 of Forest Hills, N. Y., defeated the Dartmouth team of Robert E. Roundey '35 of Douglaston, N. Y., and Harold W. Smith of Waterbury, Conn., at 9—7, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5. Dartmouth has held the team title for the last four years. The summary:

New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association Championships
Singles—Final Round

Robert G. Husted '35, Dartmouth College, defeated Albert Horton 3d '33, Williams College, 6—3, 2—6, 3—6, 11—9, 6—4.

Doubles—Final Round

Albert Horton 3d '33 and Robert J. Kelleher '35, Williams College, defeated Robert E. Roundey '35 and Harold W. Smith '33, Dartmouth College, 9—7, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.

Mortie Dutra-Walsh To Start Ball Rolling

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Mortie Dutra of Red Gun G. C., Royal Oak, Mich., and Frank Walsh of Bryn Mawr C. C., Morton Grove, Ill., draw the dubious honor of inaugurating the United States open golf championship at the North Shore Golf Club, Glen View, Ill., June 8 in the pairings announced yesterday by the United States Golf Association.

The two midwestern professionals are scheduled to drive off the first tee at 8:30 a. m., followed at five-minute intervals by 74 other pairs and Dewey Longworth, Oakland, Calif., who, because of the odd number of entrants—151—must play by himself.

Gene Sarazen, defending champion, draws the favored starting time at 10 a. m., but the other "big guns" of the fairways are scattered impartially through the starting list. Wiffy Cox will play with Sarazen.

Walter C. Hagen, staging something of a comeback this year, and Olin A. Dutra, the P. G. A. champion, will play together, driving off just 20 minutes before Sarazen.

For the second day of play, June 9, the starting hours are reversed with the second half of the list driving off during the early hours. Sarazen and Cox are scheduled to drive off at 1:10 p. m. the second day.

Dartmouth Victory Sets Harvard Back

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Columbia	9	2	.818
Yale	6	2	.750
Harvard	4	2	.667
Dartmouth	4	4	.500
Pennsylvania	4	6	.400
Cornell	1	5	.167
Princeton	0	7	.000

Result May 24
Dartmouth 5, Harvard 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., May 25—Dartmouth's baseball team, behind the strong pitching of the veteran Way Thompson '33, defeated Harvard, 5 to 2, in an Eastern Intercollegiate League game, making it necessary for the Crimson to win all of its remaining games to tie for the title. The defeat dropped Harvard to third place in the league standing.

Edward F. Loughlin Jr. '34 pitched hitless baseball for five innings; but a home run by Jacob K. Edwards '34 gave Dartmouth a 2 to 1 lead in the sixth inning. John Ware Jr. '34 had previously singled to score Loughlin in the third.

Loughlin led off with a two-base hit and scored the tying run in the seventh when Charles L. Rich '33 made an error; but Dartmouth came back in the last half of the inning when, with the bases full, Charles B. Arthur '34 reached first on an error and Roald A. Morton '34 walked to force in the second run. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	x—		5	7	3
Harvard	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—		2	6	4

Batteries—Thompson and Clark; Loughlin and Nevin. Umpires—Gardella and Couture. Time—1h. 44m.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	29	16	.644
Memphis	27	16	.628
Birmingham	24	19	.558
Nashville	23	19	.548
Atlanta	21	22	.488
Chattanooga	19	23	.452
Knoxville	13	26	.333
Little Rock	12	27	.308

Results May 24
Chattanooga 13, Atlanta 8.
Knoxville 8, Nashville 4.
Memphis 8, Birmingham 0.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Community

Gain in Juvenile Work in England Closing Centers

Attendance at Instruction Rooms Falls Fast as Employment Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—A marked improvement in juvenile employment is recorded in the industrial Midlands district of England. Instructional centers for young jobless youths and girls are closing down as pupils are absorbed by the quickening wheels of industry.

From 1930 to 1931, when from 20 to 25 per cent of the adult insured population in the 15 Midland counties were unemployed, the percentage of unemployed youths under 18 was 8. Last year rather more than that percentage of boys were unemployed, but the proportion of girls had decreased. This year the number of both boys and girls in employment has increased from month to month, and the figures for April showed that only 3.7 per cent of the boys and 3 per cent of the girls in the Midland counties were then out of work.

A year ago there were 16 instructional centers for boys and 12 for girls in this area—centers which unemployed juveniles were obliged to attend as a condition of receiving their unemployment pay. Now more than half of these centers have been closed because in each case so many of the pupils had obtained work that the attendance had fallen to less than 20. Closing of others is anticipated.

In some parts of the Midlands—in Northamptonshire, with its boot and shoe factories, for instance—the demand for juvenile workers is now greater than the supply, and young persons are brought from South Wales and Durham, where the shortage of work for them is still acute, to fill vacant places.

Every boy and girl who is thus transferred to work in a new district is cared for and supervised for the first two years after leaving home by a Ministry of Labor juvenile advisory committee, which sees that the youths have good employers and satisfactory lodgings.

Speedy Settlement Of Strike Forecast

(Continued from Page 1)

long stretch of works which makes Manchester one of the world's foremost textile centers.

Having thrown the gears of the give-and-take machine into mesh, the next thing for the workers to do was to declare a strike. Within a half-hour 8000 workers were out of jobs, and having thrown all the legal missiles they could find, the workers then resorted to rocks and sticks.

But it is a known fact that the unsettled eight weeks' strike of several hundred shoe workers in another part of the city influenced the mill outburst, and that many of the rioters were street urchins out for a good time. It turned out to be less of a good time than they anticipated, when the police released tear gas bombs and used their clubs with sufficient precision to disperse the crowds. Many were arrested and fined in court yesterday.

"Just a bunch of heedless kids," was the way Mr. M. J. Healy, police chief, put it. "What are we going to do with them?" Civic pride may prompt Manchester to answer that question soon.

Labor leaders themselves, bitter as they are against the low wage scales, are wise enough to see that a continuation of violence will only serve to defeat their purpose or, at least, delay the attainment of their ends, and they are trying to keep the workers from further outbursts. Quiet has been restored to the point where the militia, called in at the appeal of Mayor Caron, may vacate the city at any moment.

Mayor Sympathizes

Peculiarly enough, Mayor Caron appealed for protection against the very faction he sympathizes with—the workers. The Mayor is a staunch representative of labor in so far as labor is law-abiding. Before the strike he was a persistent campaigner for better wages. Had the mill owners been more attentive to his advice, the present situation presumably would not have occurred.

While a handfull of loitering millhands strolled on the street with their hands plunged in their pockets, the Mayor was interviewed in his street floor office. The quietness of the atmosphere was forcibly impressed on the interviewer by this scene in which only two huge plates of glass separated the Chief Executive from the men he would befriend.

"Public opinion," the Mayor said, "is wholly on the side of an adjustment in favor of the employees." He said he desired to coöperate to the fullest powers of his office in obtaining for the workers a decent living wage.

"It is admitted," he declared, "even by those who pay them, that wages are ridiculously low. Workers, realizing that public support is back of them, should not alienate this moral backing by acts of violence.

Take Effect at Once

"I shall insist that all wage increases agreed upon shall take effect immediately.

"The offer of the Amoskeag Mills to increase wages to take effect in July is an admission that the present wages are too low, even for the bare necessities of life. Wage increases in Lawrence and other textile communities, to take effect at once, is further proof that textile workers are underpaid."

Although denied the right yesterday to assemble at Victory Park because of the riots, strikers are expected to be restored that right this afternoon. It is the Mayor's belief that the strike leaders can do more than anyone else to keep their charges quiet. At this moment the Mayor is awaiting the result of an interview between Mr. Frederic C. Dumaine, treasurer of the Amoskeag Mills, and a special representative of the Mayor on the question of wage increases.

While much has been said about wage levels, the Amoskeag owners point to conditions wrought by the business recession, which are cited for what they are worth to avert further danger spots in industry. With 3000 on their pay roll last fall, they were besieged, because of unemployment, to increase their force. They did. The hands were more than doubled on a share-the-work plan which necessitated wage curtailments. Since then, however, according to city officials, reductions in working time have occurred at irregular intervals, until the average worker is not getting a living wage.

The point is well drawn here in the case of other industries, as well as textiles, that it is better to hire 5000 at a living wage than to hire 8000 who must all go without the bare necessities of life. Uncontrolled zeal, this shows, has its drawbacks, yet the mills should have credit for their efforts to help the unemployed.

On Basis of Contracts

Delays in pay increases until July, it is presumed, were asked for on the basis that contracts being let at existing wage scales, might have involved heavy losses to the company.

Governor Winant, located on the telephone last night, expressed real hope for a prompt settlement of the workers' difficulties. He also implied that new minimum wage decrees recently passed by the Legislature, would tend to remedy many of the problems in the State, such as those now encountered in this Merrimac city.

From what can be garnered from labor and civic leaders, it is apparent that Manchester's strike is the result of accumulated conditions which might easily have been averted. When the Workmen's Council disbanded, a short while ago, and control reverted to a more direct union system, this was a danger signal not given its full significance.

"The principle of a strike as the only effective weapon in the hands of the workers to defend their rights, is sound," according to Mr. Walter Anthony, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, "but the strikers and employees often forget that there is a third interest involved, demanding consideration. That is the long-suffering public, standing on the side lines and praying for a quick solution."

Boston Airplane Service Augmented

Because of a large increase in traffic during the past few weeks, American Airways, Inc., will add additional planes to their Boston-Providence-Hartford and Newark air line, effective May 25, according to Mr. Arthur L. May, city traffic manager.

Under the new schedule, seven planes will operate on weekdays and three planes on Sundays. The early mornings planes will leave Boston at 6:45 a. m., eastern standard time, arriving Newark Airport at 9:20 a. m., making direct connections to Washington, Atlanta, Columbus and Kansas City. The 11 a. m. departure from Boston will make direct connection at Newark with the new high speed schedule between Newark, Detroit and Chicago, bringing Chicago practically nine hours from Boston.

Afternoon schedules will provide more frequent service covering the peak hours as there will be departures at 12:30 p. m., 2:15 p. m., 3:15 p. m., 5 p. m., and 6:30 p. m., for Providence, Hartford and New York. On Sundays a new schedule will operate at 5 p. m., in addition to the established 12:30 p. m. and 6:30 p. m. departures. No change will be made in Boston-Springfield-Albany-Chicago schedules at the present time.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club sketch.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Elliot Jaffee's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill," sketch.
7:30 NBC, Jesters; male trio.
7:45 Bill Williams, commentator; piano duo.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller," sketch.
8:45 NBC, "A Century of Progress," Floyd Gibbons.
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC Players.
10:30 "Veteran Racketeers," Lieut. Karl C. Payne.
10:45 News; announcements; sport review.
11:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, United States Army Band.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "What Women Require of Civilization," speakers' program.
5:30 "Our Poets in Song and Story."
5:45 "Skipper's Treasure Chest."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake," sketch.
7:00 Sunshine Dinner Club, with Billy B. Van.
7:15 NBC, Concert ensemble.
7:30 NBC, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with Otis Skinner.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Joan Blondell; Belle Baker; Sisters of the Skillet; Metropolitan Opera Chorus.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat"; soloist; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:15 Two pianos and soloist.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
6:45 Discoverers' Club, sketch.
8:00 Announcements; news.
8:15 Orchestral Cup series.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, Charles Carille; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 "Clara, Bee and Eda," vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Evan Evans; Do Re Mi trio; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:30 Talk by James Roosevelt.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
9:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
9:30 CBS, Stoopnagle and Budd, soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 Readings, with organ music.
11:15 CBS, Phil Regan; orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Elisabeth Barthell; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Copley-Plaza dinner music.
7:30 "Timely Topics" talk series.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Recordings by John Charles Thomas, baritone, and New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
8:45 Organ recital.
9:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:15 Worcester Polytechnic Glee Club.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "John Henry, Black River Giant," sketch.
10:15 CBS, California Melodies; soloists; orchestra.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Maud Rooney, soloist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—John McGonigle, tenor.
5:15 "Poetical Musings."
5:30 Studio program.
5:45 WHDH ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 "The Vagabond Baritone."
6:30 WHDH Ensemble.
6:45 Vocal program.
7:00 Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Studio program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
8:30 "Musical Novelties," with Minerva Lighter, imitations.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 Boston Songsters.
9:45 Broadcast to the fishermen at sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:00 p. m.—Shopping tour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
13:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
1:05 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; announcements; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Cleveland game, Fred Hoey reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ; records; shop news.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

Ely Holds R. F. C. Loans Too Expensive to Borrow

Gov. Joseph B. Ely, in a radio address last night, declared that he would borrow money for the State from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation "only as a last desperate effort." He said that the State can get money more cheaply on its own credit than it can from the R. F. C. The Governor's remarks answered critics of his stand who have insisted Massachusetts should borrow money from the corporation.

Replying further to an argument for borrowing R. F. C. money on the ground that the states will not be asked to repay, Gov. Ely said that the Federal Government doesn't get its money from an inexhaustible barrel, and that the citizens of Massachusetts would pay $3 for every dollar that they could possibly receive under federal enactments.

Schools to Close Early; Chicago Taxpayers Save

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 25 — Public schools in this city are to close June 9, two weeks earlier than planned, it is announced by the Board of Education. The decision was reached yesterday in an effort to save $2,000,000 in salaries and expenses.

This closing is in effect a 5 per cent cut in salaries for teachers and other school employees who were reduced 15 per cent previously. The board may vote to reopen the schools two weeks later this fall, thus further reducing by a similar amount. Mr. James B. McCahey, new member recently appointed to the board by Mayor Edward J. Kelly, was elected president of the school board. He succeeds Mr. Orville J. Taylor, who resigned.

Seniors Receive Diplomas

Diplomas and certificates were presented to 274 members of the senior class at Lowell Institute last night by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, trustee of the institute and president of Harvard University. Dr. George W. Coleman, president of Babson Institute, the speaker of the evening, stressed the opportunity in store for those graduating in this era of change and turmoil. Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of M. I. T., also spoke.

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United States and Canada

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ALLSTON, MASS., 72 Gardner St. Ivanhoe Apartments; 5 rooms and bath; 2 rooms, all modern improvements, $60; select neighborhood; adult American family. Sta. 2782.

APARTMENTS, Brookline, Mass., 2 minutes Coolidge Corner, at 46 Longwood Ave.—High-class, 4 rooms, built-in showers, tile kitchen and bath; restricted tenants. Apply SUPT. or telephone Asp. 2804.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—2 rooms, alcove, kitchenette, bath; 2nd floor private house, McDonough St. Tel. after 3 p. m. Stuyvesant 3-8180.

HARTFORD, CONN.—1½ double house; 7 rooms, screened sleeping porch; tile bath, hot-water heat. Phone 2-9638.

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309 West 109th STREET—"The Edgerton" Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church, Columbia University, Shops and Theatres. Express Subway station and 8th Avenue Bus only 1 block away. 2 ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished VERY INVITING RENTALS! Free gas for cooking and refrigeration. 24-hour switchboard and elevator service. Ownership management. Agent on premises. Write for details.

99-103 NORWAY ST.—1-2 rooms, rent $25-$29; 51 Audubon Rd., 1-2-3 rooms, rent $30-$75. BRISTOL COUNTY TRUST office, 103 Norway St., Boston. Ken. 9238.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y., 3734 84th St.—Cool, airy, 3-room apartment, attractively furnished, in restricted garden community, to rent for July and Aug.; price right to responsible persons; references exchanged. HAV. 4-9351.

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

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HOME CARE in seaside village on Long Island for 2 small girls for summer. Write Box L-9, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, ME.—To let, small cottage, 3 rooms and bath, electricity, hot water heater; fine view overlooking town and harbor; fireplace. H. G. DUDLEY, 112 Wentworth Ave., Edgewood, R. I.

FOR RENT—New 8-room cottage, every convenience; Overshore, Madison, Conn.; nice beach for children. MRS. C. A. HEILMAN, 229 So. Whittlesey Ave., Wallingford, Conn.

SUMMER CAMP on lake in Green Mountains of Vermont for rent; good beach, screened porch, electric lights, garage, near Christian Science services and other churches; attractive for rustic vacation; reasonable. MRS. OLA M. GREEN, Morrisville, Vermont.

COUNTRY BOARD

BOATING, bathing, fishing, vegetables, milk, cream, eggs, chickens, modern; rates $10 per week, $2 per day. ELMHURST FARM, Contoocook, N. H.

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NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Monarch typewriter, $10, fine condition; oak office chairs, $1 each; settee. HUNI, 890 Chapel St. 6-6394.

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HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP Maurice L. Kornberg, Fritz Lieberknecht, Props. Eugene and Nestle Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving. 22A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 7264.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT WORKING COMPANION—Woman or girl for elderly lady, small apartment; must be good driver; Christian Scientist preferred; state experience, references. MRS. L. BUSER, Abbott Court E-4, Fairlawn, N. J.

GENERAL house worker to also do cooking and personal laundry for 3 adults in Greenwich, Conn.; we offer harmonious, considerate working conditions; attractive room with private bath; give complete information and minimum wage. Write Box L-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MOTHER'S HELPER in small adult family, good home, Newton, Mass.; no cooking. Call Newton North 0012; Christian Scientist preferred.

WOMAN baker wanted, salary, no Sunday or holiday work. ADAMS COFFEE HOUSE, 71 Tremont St., Boston. Apply only between 3 and 5 p. m. to MRS. LOVELL.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Examinations for admission to the six-year courses of the Latin Schools will be held on Friday, June 2, and on Wednesday, September 6, at 9 o'clock a. m.; for boys at the Public Latin School; for Girls at the Girls' Latin School.

Examinations for admission to the Boston high schools and to the four-year courses in the Latin Schools will be held on Wednesday, September 6, at The Teachers College, Boston.

Examinations for admission to The Training School for Teachers of Mechanic Arts will be held on Saturday, June 3, at the Parkman School, Broadway near E street, South Boston, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m.

Address all questions in regard to these examinations to Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

Joel Hatheway, Chief Examiner.

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ST. ALBANS, N. Y.—1-family brick homes and garage for sale; carrying charges $22.50 monthly. WM. DAHL JR., 119-20 118 Ave., Laurelton 8-5443.

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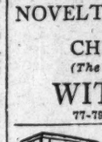

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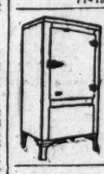

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11-17 JUNIOR 14-20 MISSES
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In All the Newest Fabrics and Styles
Sportswear—Afternoon and Evening Wear
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Curtains, Bed Spreads, Slip Covers, Mattresses and Box Springs, Made to Order.

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Cotton or Silk WASH DRESSES
$5.95 and up
The boulevard shop
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The Margaret Beauty Shoppe
Service rendered with distinct artistry.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday a choice of three items for $1.50. Special on permanents, $6.00 up.
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Fine Footwear for All
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Walk-Over for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 90 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

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STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
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QUALITY and SERVICE
Specialize in Youthful Half Sizes

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A gift for you with each purchase.
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Interior Decorating
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This Year Cotton's the Thing
Stop in and see our large assortment of smart, washable frocks—sizes 14 to 46
Prices $1.98 to $6.98
Complete outfits for infants and children
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Whenever the Occasion—
Whatever the Need—
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LYNBROOK, L. I. Tel. 6327 Lynbrook
For the Boy of Three to the Youth of Eighteen

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SERVES YOU RIGHT
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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Fruits and Veegtables in Season
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Permanent Waving $5
Limited time only.
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It BEATS as it Sweeps as it Cleans
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A Complete Line of Straws and Panamas
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ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND
Guest rooms with open fireplaces; oil burner; delicious food; homelike; 36 acres; riding horses; reasonable rates by day week, month
Opposite Post Office Roslyn 603

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HELP YOURSELF to SUMMER COMFORT
The Mamaroneck Hardware Corp.
Folding Lawn and Beach Chairs, Beach Umbrellas, Lawn Furniture and Showers, Novelty Refreshment Sets, Electric Fans and Appliances, Frigidaire Refrigerators.
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"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account

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For over seventy-five years an institution catering exclusively to the needs of women and children.
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Thousands of Dresses, Gowns, Suits and Coats to choose from every day
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DRESSES
$2.88 Sizes 14-52 $3.90
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Sells the Famous
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

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Features
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STETSON HATS
BOSTONIAN SHOES
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FOOD—Unsurpassed
SHELTER — Home-like comforts with Hotel Service
Tel. N. R. 2454
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NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Let the NEPTUNE Help you!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

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Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

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Josephine Lowenbein, Mgr.
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The Hegeman Transfer and Lighterage Terminal, Inc.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut

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ORIGINAL MODEL GOWNS
Finished Like the Import
PRICE RANGE $10 to $20
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Stylish Clothes for Men
16.50—19.50—22.50
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Courteous Service—Just Prices
Established 1861
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Accurate Work is our ambition
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Established 1889
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Silk Dresses at 4.90 and 5.95
Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves

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Near Church Avenue
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Our famous permanent waves have been reduced to $8.50.

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Furs, Cloth Coats, Dresses
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TRIANGLE 5-8864

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Special summer offering of Permanent Waves
"Miracle" Machineless Spiral $6.00. Combination Spiral and Croquignole $6.50. Croquignole Permanent on ends $2.75.
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NEW YORK

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Specialist in
Artistic Finger Waving
299 Wolf's Lane Phone
On Third Street Pelham 0550
Phones Pelham 2493; New Rochelle 7650

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CLEANING—TAILORING
PRESSING—DYEING
Quality Work, Moderate Prices
Courteous and Prompt Service
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NEW ROCHELLE NEW ROCHELLE

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All Makes Washers and Cleaners Repaired
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WELLINGTONS $1.85 STETSON $3.00
I. GOLDBERG, SON
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New Washable Dresses
In All the New Materials
Sizes 11 to 17, 38-44
$2.95
Shirley's Women's Wear
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Specializing in ERNEST SIMON'S sheets and pillowcases, curtains, spreads, blankets, pillows, etc.
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Monarch Fine Quality Canned Goods
FRUITS FOR SALAD
ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
Large cans 23 cents each.
SWEET PEAS, No. 2 cans, 18 cents
GOLDEN BANTAM CORN, 2 cans 21 cents
B & M Pure Food Market
Phone 2569 14-16 Catherine Street
Free Delivery

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Fumigating and Exterminating
An up-to-date department with trained expert supervision maintained for years to guarantee results, work done quietly and efficiently by approval and safe methods.
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Shampoo and Wave, $1.00 and $1.25
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Free Parking to our customers in rear of our building.

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FRANK K. YOUNG
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COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

Stone 5505
Temple Barber Shop
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Cor. Franklin and North Streets
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ALBERT WARD
Optometrist
198 LYELL AVENUE
9 to 12:30 1:30 to 6
Evenings by appointment. Glenwood 4419

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Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

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OUR SPECIALTY—*Moderately Priced*
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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

hall
MEN'S SHOP
115 EAST AVE., SAGAMORE
Manhattan Shirts
and Pajamas
QUALITY MERCHANDISE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
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FIRE and AUTO
INSURANCE
25%—Savings—25%
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CLINTON AVE. S. at Court St.

DELICIOUS LUNCHES
35c 50c 60c 70c
Delightful Dinners 50c, 75c, $1.00
Prepared and served by American women.
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE

FOR SALE
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CHOICE MEATS, FRUITS
VEGETABLES and GROCERIES
WE DELIVER
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J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
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MAY RYAN
HAIR DRESSING for an Artistic and Individual Hair Dress. Call Stone 2723
Special prices on shampoo and waves each Monday and Tuesday.
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RYE, N. Y.
MEAT and POULTRY
ALWAYS THE BEST
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COAL CEMENT
Sand for Play Boxes
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE STREET

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846 Scarsdale Avenue, Scarsdale
Telephone 3176

For INSURANCE
CONSULT
FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

Depole Produce Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
34 GARTH ROAD
Phone Scarsdale 4028

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

Blossom Knoll Nurseries
Evergreens, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Perennials and Rock Garden Plants
Central Avenue and Ardsley Road
SCARSDALE 2096

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THE WALLACE STORE
is filled with Newness and the most unusual Values we have ever known.
Come and SEE for Yourself!
THE WALLACE CO.
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

GIFTS — PRIZES
Toys—Games
BOOKS
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RINDFLEISCH
Cleaner and Dyer
116 JAY STREET Phone 4-3161

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

HOME FURNISHINGS
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable, and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware
H. S. BARNEY CO.

SYRACUSE

Electric Refrigerators
Sold by
Clark Music Co.
416 S. SALINA ST

STORAGE
MOVING
PACKING
KING
STORAGE WAREHOUSE Inc.
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724 CHIMES BUILDING
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

'blue coal'
Niagara Hudson Coke
Vincett Coal Co.
115 E. GENESEE ST. Tel. 2-0163

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

TROY

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Exclusive Wall Paper Patterns
ANDERSON WALL PAPER & PAINT CORP.
18 Fourth Street, Troy, N. Y.

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Feyl's Hat Shop
Hats from $3.50 up
5 TIMES BUILDING, BROADWAY

UTICA

Fur Storage
Play safe—protect your furs from Summer Heat, Fire, Theft and the destructive Moth, by placing them in WELLS Freezing Cold Fur Storage Vaults. Prices are reasonable! Inquire about our Special Fur Cleaning Service.
J. B. WELLS & SON CO.
UTICA NEW YORK

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.

Automobile Insurance
HUGH R. JONES INCORPORATED COMPANY
JONES BUILDING Phone 4-3161

FURRIERS SINCE 1857
FURS
Should Be in Storage Now
Modern cold air vaults—Ask us about our new lower rates—
Henry Martin Company
UTICA, N.Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

WATERTOWN

Your Noon Day Luncheon
Can be a pleasure if you come here.
SANDWICHES—FOUNTAIN DRINKS
BOORAS Original Home Made ICE CREAM
Booras Confectionery (In the Arcade)

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

Daily Features

All Nature

Jack-in-the-Pulpit

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NOW that winter is surely over, Jack comes out of his private study in a dark lower chamber, and climbs up into his striped pulpit. He is preceded by one or two attendants unfolding dull green leaves in groups of three leaflets each.

He tells us how much the cool moist woods appeal to him, and issues a warning that if we would transplant members of his genus we must transplant to soil of similar coolness and richness. Gardens are just as desirable as the woods if similar shaded locations are provided.

To some, Jack readily acknowledges his kinship with the skunk cabbage, but his bit of information is only for those who are true followers, those who can appreciate the similarity in method of growth and flowering without casting aspersions and asking questions about odors.

In July, we wonder what has happened to Jack and his pulpit, but seldom do we associate a bunch of bright red berries on a tall stalk with our canopied spring pulpiteer. Oftentimes a shriveled-up spike hanging down from the summit, as well as one clinging to the base of the berries, gives us a clue to what has befallen Jack and his green and purple pulpit. His services are no longer required.

For the Scrapbook

It Has Been Wisely Said

Not to have hope is the poorest of all conditions.

Sooner or later the strong need the help of the weak.

No estate can make him rich that hath a poor heart.

That is but a slippery happiness that fortune can give and fortune can take away.

Give a hint to the man of sense and consider the thing done.

Keep your mouth and keep your friend.

He has but sorry food that feeds upon the faults of others.

Much knowledge of things divine escapes us through want of faith.

Experience is the father of wisdom and memory the mother.

Enough is better than too much.

We carry our greatest enemies within us.

It is the old cow's notion that she never was a calf.

Content is the philosopher's stone that turns all it touches into gold.

Good company makes short miles.

A mouse in time may shear a cable asunder.

Nuts are given but they are not cracked for us.

The proof of obedience is found in small matters more than great

You may call that your own which no one can take from you.

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN
(Continued)

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Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Providence Evening Bulletin
An Unexpected Reception

Courtesy Montreal Star
John Bull Hoists an Answering Flag

Courtesy Richmond Times-Dispatch
Next!

Courtesy Newark Advocate and American Tribune
Symbolizing the Farm Strike!

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
Getting Down to Where We Can Hear Him

Courtesy Detroit News
The French Motto

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Harvard graduates honor students by writing into the diploma . . ." (H. H. S.)—The correspondent good-naturedly inquires if the first four words of this extract from a recent sentence in the Word a Day do not involve a "technical error."

Yes; the casual reader whose passing glance took in only "Harvard graduates honor students" might easily mistake the singular verb for a plural noun and the adjective for a verb. A thousand pardons! but, on second thought, that might be too many; for even with the remote possibility of a casual reader's getting the unintended sense, we should be reluctant to alopogize fulsomely for attributing to graduates of Harvard the ability to honor students.

The next time, however, we shall insert "its" before "honor."

Board ("Subscriber")—The correspondent asks:

Is it correct to say, "The board expresses their appreciation"? Or should one say, "The board expresses its appreciation"?

The first is incorrect. The verb makes the subject singular, but the pronoun disagrees and makes it plural. The second form is correct, and expresses the collective sense of the group. If a more personal sense is desired, the sentence could be made to read: "The members of the board express their appreciation."

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

99

At the age of 12", said the speaker my parents took me from Illinois away down to Texas and which has been my home ever since. How well do I remember one incident that stands out in the chambers of memory—me having my picture taken standing beside a cow wearing a stifly starched blouse.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Punch: A millionaire left his fortune to his daughter on condition that she marry his lawyer. He meant to keep it in the family.

Los Angeles Times: Editing a magazine is easy. You just call up the 12 people who write for other magazines and ask them to do something.

Arkansas Gazette: The weather bureau has a new gadget that records the faintest gust of wind by upsetting. Yeah, we know; it's a new straw hat.

Cleveland News: Predictions are freely being made that the bicycle is coming back. But who will furnish the delightful sandy roads through which cyclists a generation ago used to toil, sweat—and walk?

San Francisco Chronicle: Try to be somebody. Babe Ruth gets $10,000 for playing ball and $42,000 for being Babe Ruth.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

DO THY little well, and for thy comfort know
Great men can do their greatest work no better than just so.
—GOETHE

In Lighter Vein

Obedient

"Did you peel that apple before eating it, as I told you?"

"Yes, father."

"What did you do with the peeling?"

"I ate it after I finished the apple."

Wrong Type

Regarding an anecdote recently printed here, J. M. C. writes: "A few years ago a celebrated explorer arrived in Hollywood with thousands of feet of film showing life among the various African tribes he had visited. He suggested to a motion-picture producer that these would make 'a fine ethnological picture.'

"'Can't use it,' snapped the producer. 'We don't go in for religious stuff.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

The Only One

Bishop Potter told the following story about himself:

"I was a speaker at a recent meeting in the interest of an organization of which a woman is the president. I inquired of Mrs. N——, with the idea of being facetious, 'How many long-winded speakers will there be at this meeting, madam?' 'You are the only one,' she replied, with a charming smile."—*Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror.*

Oh, Oh!

Policeman: "What are you standing here for?"

Loafer: "Nothing."

Policeman: "Well, move on! What if everybody was to stand in one place? How would the others get by?"—*Pathfinder.*

Business Is Fine

The owner of a small theater was unable to pay his debts, and the bailiffs paid a visit during which some of the stage scenery and lighting effects were removed.

Next week the official raiding party paid another call and took away the rear seats in the auditorium.

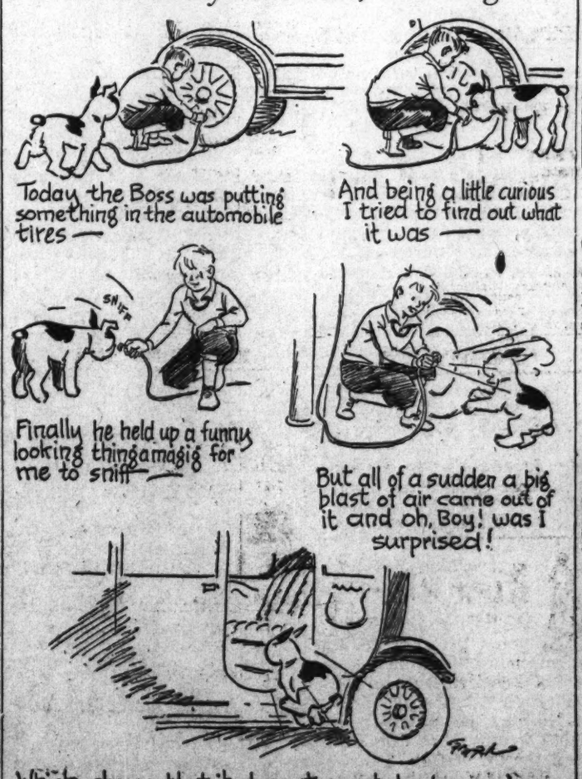
The proprietor, however, turned even this sorry state of affairs to account, for he advertised boldly: "Great business! Standing room only in the pit!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Naturally

Student: "I hear Brown got 95 in astronomy."

Professor: "Yes, he's our star gazer."—*Grit.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Today the Boss was putting something in the automobile tires—
And being a little curious I tried to find out what it was—
SHH!
Finally he held up a funny looking thing a magig for me to sniff—
But all of a sudden a big blast of air came out of it and oh, Boy! was I surprised!
Which shows that it doesn't pay to be too curious about some things—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A $3 store tax—
must now be paid by churches and similar organizations conducting bazaars and rummage sales in Indiana.

Chrezvychainaya Kimissia—
is the name of the Soviet secret service otherwise known as the Cheka.

The swastika—
familiar German Fascist emblem, is known in German as *Hakenkreuz* and in French as *croix gamme.*

Imported gasoline—
costs $1 a gallon in Russia, while 95 cents is paid for the domestic varieties.

The only Jewish firm—
in Munich, Germany, unaffected by the Fascist boycott was the only organization in the city capable of supplying Nazi flags in quantity.

The sweet potato—
belongs to the morning glory family.

An invention—
that drills square holes in metal will be exhibited at the Chicago Century of Progress exposition.

Florida's high gasoline—
tax, 7 cents a gallon, has greatly increased bicycle traffic in the State.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT AT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

PLYMOUTH—Mat. Today
Last Week—Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
KATHARINE CORNELL
In Sidney Howard's ALIEN CORN

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Leslie J. Spiller and Leo Peters present
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
"Next time you go to the theatre please see this one."—*Mirror.*
"A FOUR-STAR HIT."—*Daily News.*
Mats. WED. and SAT. $1 to $2
48TH ST. THEATRE EVENINGS at 8:45

Restaurants

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Henry's
A meal with Henry Thiele
32nd and Washington

125 Sixth Street
IRELAND'S INC.
"Where the Food Tastes Better"

JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually personalized cereal Postum
319 Washington St., nr. 6th

Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG. :: BEacon 7914

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Teddy's Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan.

IN THE early spring all the schools in a certain Kansas town were encouraging the children to plant gardens, and every vacant lot had its little plot of garden space allotted to the children; and seeds were distributed.

Teddy's brothers and sisters had a garden and were developing it to enter for the prize of $10 for the best garden and the biggest pumpkins. Teddy wanted a garden too, but everybody said he was too small.

The better the garden grew in the early spring, the more Teddy wanted one. Every night he ended his prayers: "Dear God, I thank Thee for my garden."

School closed in June, and the other youngsters grew tired of their garden, so they told Ted he could take charge of it. Business picked up at once! Every morning the little boy would take a pail of water and work in his garden; and all that hot summer his garden was as green as in the spring, and many a dime went into Ted's bank for parsley or carrots. The sunflowers grew tall, and three giant pumpkins developed.

School opened in September, but Ted did not forget his garden. One day in October, the principal came to Ted's room and called the little boy to come and sit by her while she told the children about his garden and how faithfully he had cared for it. Then she gave Teddy the $10 prize. Afterward she asked Teddy how it was his garden stayed so green.

Teddy said: "Every day I thanked God for my garden."

What They Say

Women

"It is quite premature for anybody to try and put any limit on what women may do in the future."—*Sir Warren Fisher.*

Disdukeament?

"A fully equipped duke costs as much to keep up as two dreadnoughts."—*David Lloyd George.*

Obstacles Are Stepping Stones

"The genius of people is at its best when its difficulties are greatest."—*J. Ramsay MacDonald.*

Humility

"Has your education given you vanity or arrogance? It has failed."—*Prof. Richard Lawson.*

Restaurants

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Foundations of Peace

MR. NORMAN H. DAVIS'S declaration at Geneva is likely to prove a turning point in the discussions of disarmament and security that have been going on for the last few years. For it defines clearly the two conditions on which progress toward world organization for peace seems most likely.

The first condition is that the United States, like all other democratic and progressive states, should be willing to take some responsibility for a world order based on justice and reason rather than on militarism. The World War itself was proof that the old system of national self-centeredness, backed by competent armaments—a system which could only result in chronic war—was outgrown. It proved that international anarchy must be replaced by a reign of law if civilization is to survive.

The idea of world organization for peace and justice was inherent in Christianity, which teaches that all men and nations are brethren and should help and love one another. It is also an inevitable consequence of modern invention which is rapidly breaking down old barriers between nations and making them a single community.

The second condition is that a distinction must be drawn between world problems and regional problems. The instinct of the United States to avoid being drawn permanently into the local disputes of Europe is perfectly sound. No healthy peace system can be constructed in which a world organization attempts to control or interfere with local matters in every corner of the globe.

If peace is to be stable, each region must be primarily responsible for its own good government, leaving world organization to intervene only if local disputes threaten to lead to war or otherwise become a world concern. Europe must somehow find a basis for internal stability within itself. It can no more find permanent peace by relying upon external guarantees against its own mutual fears and hates than could the American continent. The rest of the world can help Europe find her own internal unity, but cannot do for Europe what Europe can do for herself.

The great importance of the Davis declaration is that at last the policy of the United States is to be firmly—and explicitly—based on these two conditions. She rejected the League of Nations in 1920 because she felt the Covenant as then interpreted would entangle her permanently in European affairs, and because she had not yet learned the full lesson that the day of isolation was over and the day of coöperation had dawned. She proposed the Kellogg pact a few years later, but that pact had little effect, largely because she was not willing to do anything definite herself to make it effective.

In the Davis declaration the United States recognizes that she is, and must form, part of the family of nations for the purpose of preventing wars which, if unchecked, can only bring political and economic disaster. She is willing to coöperate in supervising the execution of the disarmament agreement. She commits herself to refrain from taking any measures tending to defeat collective action which may be taken against an aggressor by other signatory states.

These are important declarations and form a hopeful basis for an international peace system. But they also bring into sharp definition issues which now confront Europe itself. Can the nations of the Continent, in the light of the American and British security proposals, find a basis upon which they can live peaceably together? Can they agree both to such moderate revisions of treaties as seem to be called for by justice and to a form of armaments which gives to all the power of defense but not offence?

If the answer to both these questions is in the affirmative, then the Davis declaration supplementing the Covenant of the League opens a way to a peaceful and stabilized Europe and to the beginnings of an organized and peaceful world. Whatever the immediate answer may be, there should be no going back on the basis now set forth.

The forces of evil are very active in the modern world, trying to divide nations and lead them back to chaos and war. But they are powerless in the long run against ideas which represent the true basis for unity and order among men if the many who have faith in these stand firm.

Left for Laughter

THE look of anxiety that may be said to have settled upon the face of England when it was recently announced in the press that the Cambridge University magazine, The Granta, was on the point of ceasing publication has been happily and promptly dissipated. The tinkling of temple bells in Mandalay, the roar of lions in the African jungle and the ticking of the clock in Trinity College common room will continue as of yore to be drowned by the laughter of Cambridge men turning over the pages of The Granta's latest issue.

At least, that is the picture that one's wishes paint. A somewhat ominous note has been struck by the editors' decision that solemner aspects will be emphasized rather more in the future than they have been in the past. One earnestly hopes that those responsible for the direction of its policy will not take the determination of the editors to be serious too seriously.

It is true that The King's College Miscellany, an undergraduate magazine published at Aberdeen University in 1846, enlivened its pages with mathematical problems and translations from the classics. In spite of this promising beginning, however, British college magazines have excelled in light-hearted humor rather than in deep scholarship and profound philosophy; and it is in the brighter side of journalism (though it has never excluded more weighty matter) that the considerable reputation of The Granta has been made.

It was a contributor to The Granta, J. K. Stephens, for example, who wrote those deservedly famous lines:

> When the Rudyards cease from Kipling,
> And the Haggards Ride no more.

Though it was not in The Granta that he printed them, they are typical of the temper in which that paper has been at its happiest. One is confident that in the years to come The Granta will provide the world with many more delights.

Slavery and Disarmament

IN THIS year 1933, when Great Britain is celebrating the centenary both of Wilberforce and the abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire, there are still 5,000,000 slaves in various parts of the world.

That 5,000,000 slaves should exist on the hundredth anniversary of the man who devoted the whole of his life to the extirpation of slavery may not seem a very encouraging fact; and it is certainly not a fact that should be permitted to endure. The best memorial to Wilberforce will indeed be the strengthening of the movement for the complete eradication of slavery even from those remote corners of the globe where it still exists.

Yet it is cause for rejoicing that slavery has utterly vanished from the civilized western peoples. And there are several points in the story of its abolition among progressive nations that are full of hope for those who are today working to free the world from bondage of other kinds.

Some people are at times inclined to despair of disarmament ever being achieved, just as many despaired of slavery ever being abolished in the possessions of Europe and America. It is therefore encouraging to note that as soon as a single great power finally made up its mind that it at least genuinely and whole-heartedly desired the destruction of slavery, almost immediately all the countries with which it had much to do began to follow its example.

In 1792 Denmark fixed the abolition of the slave trade for ten years later; in 1807, Britain and the United States came into line; Sweden, Holland and France soon followed, and in 1820 Spain did likewise, being imitated ten years afterward by Portugal. In August, 1833, Great Britain abolished the institution of slavery throughout the Empire at a cost of £20,000,000, thus starting a movement that ultimately embraced France, Portugal, the United States and Holland.

Is it too much to hope for similar success to follow present efforts for disarmament? The force of example is evidently greater than is sometimes believed.

Japan and the Chinese Eel

OVER a year ago the pert spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office, in disclaiming Japanese aggression against China in China proper, explained that that country was an eel. The Japanese military are now trying to come to grips with it. Their intentions are probably unknown to their own Government at home, but they are an obstinate folk, and, having come in contact with the eel, they are seemingly intent on making it so supine that it will not wriggle again.

Ostensibly, the threat against Peiping is merely a phase in a movement destined to overwhelm China. How can one escape such a conclusion? Japanese first spread out fanwise from the zone of the Japanese-concessioned South Manchuria Railway. Having obliterated Chinese authority, they penetrated northern Manchuria, which, in the language of realpolitik, is a Russian zone. They have so far brought Russia to its knees that that country, disgusted with Chinese lack of resistance, is prepared to sell its share in the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Japanese. In other words, it is prepared to clear out of Manchuria, bag and baggage.

So an area bigger than France and Germany combined and almost as rich fell into Japanese hands. Then Jehol, another sizable territory, was added to the Japanese dominion. Then the first incursion into China proper got under way. Now the Japanese have purloined below the Wall an area as big as New Jersey, and reached the gates of historic Pieping. There has yet been no halt in the movement, and no commentator, be he never so familiar with the Far East, could say where and when that halt will take place.

Yet there are several facts that it would be advisable to keep in view. The Japanese people are not enamored of adventuring in China proper. Manchuria, yes; that territory is regarded by the Japanese as in a special category. Economically, it is their bowl of rice; sentimentally, it is their shrine; strategically, it is their Achilles' heel. But China proper is something different.

Those who are governing Japanese policy know full well that any such act as swallowing China would result in the gradual de-Japonization of Japan. Not for nothing do the Chinese possess a continuous history extending back four or five centuries. They have been swallowed many times before, but, in the end, by sheer force of their ethos and numbers, they have come to the surface, and lo! the swallower has been found wearing the Chinese likeness. Such has been the lot of Hun, Tartar, Mongol and Manchu, great imperialists all, but now lost entities. It would be the lot of the Japanese if they essayed to imitate former "conquerors" of China, as the Japanese leaders are aware.

This eel, then, cannot be swallowed. Can it be tied to the Japanese chariot? If China warrants the description of the Japanese spokesman, the task must be well-nigh impossible, and the desperate efforts of the Japanese military to hold China north of Peiping provide the testimony. It is obvious that, far from wishing to get deeper into the mire, the Japanese are anxious to "persuade" China, when they have succeeded in holding it, to put its signature on some agreement validating the Manchurian seizure.

No government, however, as Mr. T. V. Soong, Finance Minister in the Nanking Government, has just told a New York audience, could survive which did any such thing. And a secret agreement, like the Twenty-One Demands of 1915, would no more tie China than did that agreement. Duress is just as inappropriate for the basis of Chino-Japanese relations as is disingenuousness in Japan's relations with the world in regard to its conduct in China proper.

New Promise in Credit Inflation

"THERE is said to be a demand for commercial and industrial loans and the expectation is that commercial banks will now be more liberal in granting credit." This sentence in a New York Times dispatch tells essentially why more is hoped for from the credit inflation move just launched by the Secretary of the Treasury than was realized from a similar effort last year. Secretary Woodin has authorized the Federal Reserve banks to buy $25,000,000 of government securities in the open market as a means of encouraging credit. This is mild compared to the Reserve System's open market purchases of $100,000,000 a week last spring, but because of changes in conditions it may have greater effect on business.

These changes were explained recently by J. L. Snider, associate professor of business statistics in Harvard University, in an article on the Monitor's financial page. There is now, he said, less necessity than during 1932 for American banks to maintain extreme liquidity. The embargo on gold exports and the emergency restrictions on domestic holdings of gold relieve the banks of prospective demands on their reserves. Recent currency legislation assures them of ample supplies of paper money. Confidence in the banks that have reopened since the bank holiday is a great deal stronger than confidence in banks as a whole before.

Thus there is hope that the member banks, the local commercial banks belonging to the Reserve System, will this time pass along to borrowers the money which in the previous experiment they impounded for their own safety. Open market purchase of bonds puts money in the hands of the banks in place of the bonds, but its efficacy as a stimulus to business depends on whether the money is reloaned.

If inflationists find cheer in the announcement of these operations, financial conservatives will see security in the news at the same time of the appointment of Dr. Oliver M. W. Sprague, recently consultant to the Bank of England, as special economic adviser to the Treasury Department.

More than a year before the stock market crash, Dr. Sprague, then professor of banking and finance in Harvard Business School, gave an interview to the Monitor in which he indicated, as strongly as academic restraint would permit, his opinion that the Federal Reserve Board ought to take direct action to stem the wave of speculation then approaching flood height. A scholar who was enough of a financial realist to point out the boom danger signals while the oracles of Wall Street were baying in full cry behind the chase of the "new era" should be a safe man to apply the brakes when the present efforts at reflation have gone far enough.

Commentators are virtually agreed in hoping that credit inflation efforts of the Federal Reserve banks will prove sufficient to get business rolling without resort to the monetary inflation provisions of the recent congressional act. There are many, however, who will believe that the threat of devaluing the dollar, contained in that legislation, was largely what shook business and finance out of its lethargy and started the upclimb in general activity. This activity, after all, is what provides the improved demand for credit and the promise of success in credit inflation.

Editorial Notes

The first springtime story of railway routine changed to fit the housekeeping plans of a feathered squatter comes this year from Benton Harbor, Mich. Discovery of a nest containing two blue eggs, built in the understructure of a caboose that had been plying daily between Benton Harbor and Hartford, brought another caboose out from Grand Rapids on the next freight train, with succinct instructions from the division superintendent to "use it until robin is done with car," and for this indefinite period the portable birdhouse becomes stationary.

The newspaper, a speaker tells delegates to the annual convention of the California Congress of Parents and Teachers, is a factor in teaching youth the ideals and duties of citizenship. It is incumbent upon the parent, therefore, to make sure that this teacher, like those in the classroom, is accredited and qualified for the task.

The tendency of the alcoholic beverage to trick those who dally with it is manifested also in the returns to the Federal Government for the first month of legalized beer sales. Notwithstanding enthusiastic sales reports, they turn out to be one-third less than the Treasury estimate.

The fact that sharp reductions in armaments and food acreage are being sought simultaneously at the Geneva conferences indicates that those who are seeking to improve world conditions believe that at this time the swords will have to be beaten into something other than plowshares.

The Goal of the Farm Relief Bill

By DR. JOHN D. BLACK

Professor of Economics, Harvard University, author of "Agricultural Reform in the United States," which contained one of the first expositions of the domestic allotment plan

MERELY to have enacted a measure so heroic as "Title I" of the Farm Relief Act (the part that the Department of Agriculture is to execute) would be a sufficient achievement for one Administration. Now we shall see the same Government put this act into operation—a feat of heroism more worth watching even than the passage of the act itself.

Fortune seems to be continuing to favor the heroes. Had the act been passed in March, Secretary Wallace and his noble band would almost have been forced to rush out into the field and trade options on cotton for promises to reduce cotton acreages, and to trade rent and benefit payments for agreements to reduce acreages of wheat, corn, rice and tobacco, all to apply to this year's crops. Surely a vast amount of disorder and irregularity would have ensued and the Farm Relief Act would have got off to a poor start. Now nothing of any consequence can be done about acreage reduction until time to begin planting next year's crops; and no processing taxes will be collected until the beginning of the marketing season for next year's crops; and this is a good way in the future.

In the meantime, the wheat situation has been greatly improved by a very short crop, and cotton and hog prices by the recent improvement in prices of farm products. To have begun adding processing taxes to consumer's prices in the midst of the extreme unemployment of this season would have been unfortunate, and would have aroused resentment among city people. There is now a fair prospect that the effect of these taxes will not be much noticed when the time really comes to impose them.

Until then, Secretary Wallace has time to lay out the job ahead of him, set up his organization and get it ready for the big undertakings ahead.

* * *

The part of the organization which will give him the greatest difficulty is not that which connects with the farmers, but that which connects with the handlers and processors of farm products. The act gives ample power to the Secretary of Agriculture (in Section 8) to effect the necessary organization of these agencies. While the act is in force, the anti-trust prohibitions are in abeyance, and all handlers and processors may be licensed and compelled "to eliminate unfair practices or charges that prevent or tend to prevent the effectuation of the declared policy and the restoration of normal economic conditions in the marketing of such commodities or products and the financing thereof," and to furnish records of all dealings in such products, together with prices and charges. The general procedure for this is the negotiating of agreements with processors, handlers, and associations of producers.

This section of the act has not received much public discussion. It is likely to prove the most important feature of it in the end. The Farm Relief Act is a grant of authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a planned economy for the production and marketing of farm products. The planning of the marketing is absolutely necessary to the planning of the production. It needs to be done first.

This is the task upon which the Secretary is now engaged. He is having his first opportunity with fluid milk—an opportunity almost made to order for this section of the act. If in the next two years he can develop a fairly well coördinated plan for the marketing and pricing of fluid milk, in all the sizable milk markets in the United States, this alone will have justified the act.

It is interesting to note that the grant of powers with respect to marketing applies to "any agricultural commodity or product thereof." The control-of-production grant covers only seven products—wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, rice, tobacco and dairy products. The option plan applies only to cotton.

* * *

While the real objective of the Farm Relief Act is to develop a planned agricultural economy, it was presented to Congress, and has been accepted by the farm public for the most part, as a measure for the raising of prices of farm products or incomes of farmers, particularly in the present emergency. The cotton option plan proposes to raise prices by curtailing production; the rent and benefit payments, or land leasing operations, propose both to put income directly into the hands of farmers and to raise prices through reducing production. The agreements negotiated with producers, processors and handlers are expected to be at higher prices than now prevail.

The act sets pre-war parity in purchasing power as the upper limit to which prices can be raised under the provisions. Some limit is surely necessary. Power to a government agency to control production without limit is absolute monopoly power. But the act does not require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish such parity at once, or at any time. He is merely to work in that direction "at as rapid a rate as is deemed feasible in view of current consumption demand—"

* * *

The Secretary and his co-workers know only too well that pre-war parity will not be obtained in a few years, perhaps not for twenty years or longer. Any raising of prices is experimental. We can little more than guess its effect upon production and upon consumption. We do not know how effective will be the allotment plan for controlling production, or the scheme of renting land and taking it out of production. Surely any pronounced increase in prices, or large benefit payments, will make more difficult the keeping of production within bounds. Consequently the first attempts at price and income raising should be moderate.

A reasonable interpretation is that in case the difficult problems of administration are met with a fair measure of success, the increases in prices which will prove most satisfactory will come within the language of the Capper-Volstead Coöperative Marketing Act, which permits any constraint of production and marketing that does not "unduly enhance the price." The meaning of "unduly" in this statute has never been defined in court, but we can safely state that it includes any moderate degree of production control that is essential to "orderly production and marketing." It is true that many of the proponents of the plan hope for much more price increase than this; and they may get it and keep it. But much could be said that casts doubt upon such a final outcome.

* * *

The act provides that it is to be terminated when the agricultural emergency is over. But if such emergency is defined to exist until pre-war parity in purchasing power is obtained, it will continue for many years. We may forecast that the act will continue in force long enough to give the Secretary a chance to develop a planned production and marketing of farm products—a sufficiently ordered economy to satisfy the public that such planning will be continued as the future national policy with respect to agriculture.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

New Paths

WHATEVER may be the opinion of the correctness of the course taken by the executive and legislative branches of the Government in the last few weeks, the destiny of American business and the welfare of the American people are now in the hands of President Roosevelt.

Bold plans have been launched and naturally are viewed with alarm by those who cannot at once abandon old traditions. Forces have been set in motion that will have a far-reaching effect upon present and future generations. With candor and evident sincerity the President has told us that some of these plans are "experiments," and we have his assurance that should they be unworkable he will be the first to recall them. Action has been urged upon him in the battle of the depression, and to his everlasting credit he has gotten action at a time when the whole nation was groping in economic despair.

We are hurrying along paths we haven't previously ventured on, but we have been for three and a half years in the whirl of a descending spiral that has had a terrifying effect. Nothing like it or comparable with it has been known before. Economists and men of business are willing to experiment in the hope of bringing improvement that will employ the idle (they have been idle or on part time so long) and produce the means to pay debt.

After all, these are the major problems; and confidence will never be restored until they are in the way of being solved.

Commodity prices are going up; steel and iron are feeling an impulse of activity that has been long absent; retail sales are showing encouraging gains, and the security markets have moved a considerable distance from the low points of a few weeks ago.

Certainly we were not getting any better off under the old ways. We were getting worse. Action and leadership to halt the depression were demanded, and while we are not out of the woods, we can do no less than give coöperation and help even if we cannot all at once see eye to eye with those who have the greatest responsibility for "the new day." And this does not mean we should not vigorously oppose proposals that are wrong and likely to be disastrous in their effect, especially when they include projects that are in direct competition with private business and are not the business of government.—*Manufacturers Record* (Baltimore, Md.).

The Rivera Controversy

HUMOROUS condemnation of Diego Rivera's inclusion of Lenine and conspicuous red flags in the decoration of the Rockefeller Center is the public's chief reaction to the situation which resulted in the Mexican artist losing his job there. The question of his obligation to those conducting the enterprise is lightly treated in various phases.

"He paints what he has a mind to paint," says the Louisville Courier-Journal, "putting into the picture his own conception of life, moral convictions, estimates of men and social theories. They may be right or they may be wrong, and it is a far-reaching assumption that art validates everything it covers. . . ."

"How did it happen that an artist of well-known communistic sympathies was hired for the work in the first place?" asks the Providence Journal, with the further statement: "The situation is grotesque in the extreme. A portrait of Vladimir Ilyich, otherwise known as Lenine, plastered on a prominent capitalistic wall for all the world to look at! It certainly does seem like pushing communistic propaganda too far. If capitalism could stand for that, how would Señor Rivera like to go to Moscow and paint a mural portrait of Mr. Rockefeller in the Kremlin?"

Noting that "crowds of 'unemployed' people are in the background, waving red flags," the Des Moines Tribune remarks: "Here is surely proof of Rivera's artistry. Anybody who can paint people with such skill that the beholder knows at a glance whether or not they have jobs must surely be a great artist." . . . The Indianapolis News suggests that . . . "arguments in favor of the use of art for propaganda's sake may have the effect of arousing popular feeling in favor of 'art for art's sake.'" . . .

"Neither side," advises the Baltimore Sun, "has any need to get excited. The way is still open for Rivera to sell his painting elsewhere and the way is still open for the Rockefeller Center to get an artist to its own liking to do the projected frescoes."—*Washington Star.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"What Is an Adequate Navy?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was with great interest that I read an editorial in the Monitor under the caption, "What Is an 'Adequate' Navy?"

In the article in question, paragraph four, it is asked, "Is the relief afforded by expending $230,000,000 on cruisers, destroyers and submarines, for example, better than that of an equal sum devoted to the construction of schools, etc.?" In this connection, I wish to point out, first, the present material condition of our existing destroyers, on one of which I am at present serving. The ship was one of the later ones commissioned, in June of 1921 (twelve years ago!). The vessels are of light construction and of high speed, as is no doubt known. Specific details are of a confidential nature, so let it suffice to say that they are badly deteriorated through long and hard service. Their life in battle against ships of the same class of foreign navies would not be great, for the simple reason that other countries have seen fit to replace old vessels by a progressive and comprehensive building program. A second point in this connection which I wish to bring before you is the great loss of human life, which might be prevented by providing modern ships.

No thinking naval officer wants another war. However, if the emergency does arise, we stand ready to defend the country to the best of our ability. Is it fair to expect this of us when the means provided are antiquated, and that to engage an enemy equipped with modern ships will mean certain destruction?

Further, the article states, "It is pertinent to ask what unemployment relief has to do with naval policy." May I add a thought to this? The naval policy of a nation is determined by the national policy of that nation, in that the navy has for its purpose the backing up of such policies if the need should arise. For what are protective tariffs, inflation, the exclusion of Orientals, and similar measures designed if not to protect the American worker? This is done at the expense of foreign workers, is it not? Does this aid the feeling of good will between this nation and our neighbors in the world?

As long as this country feels justified in taking such action, is it not reasonable to have at hand a force to neutralize the hatred thus created?

Still further, "If American naval policy is clearly defined and limited, say, to the defense of the continental United States and the Panama Canal, something less than parity is adequate." May I point out that the continental United States has a seaboard on two oceans, the extent in each ocean being something around 1500 miles. That the distance from the United States to Panama requires an appreciable length of time to cover, and that the present destroyers cannot make the cruise, even at cruising speeds, without fueling at sea?

As can be seen, the undersigned is a junior officer. Therefore, the views as expressed in this letter are not to be taken as official in any sense of the word. They are merely offered as personal.

GEORGE M. HOLLEY JR.,
Ensign, U. S. Navy.

San Diego, Calif.